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ERRATUM.

Page 61, Ex. 94, line 7, for "unquam" *read* "nunquam."

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EXERCISE 1. Page 4.

<i>Accusative.</i>	<i>Decl.</i>	<i>Accusative.</i>	<i>Decl.</i>	<i>Accusative.</i>	<i>Decl.</i>
œdem	3	avem	3	gēnērūm	2
amnem	3	diem	5	incūdem	3
animūm	2	ensem	3	librūm	2
aquilam	1	fluctūm	4	milītem	3
artem	3	fluvium	2	rem	5
arundīnem	3	folium	2	rupem	3
astrum	2				

EXERCISE 2. Page 7.

Amnem rapidum. Auctōrem clarum. Caprum barbātum. Classē magnā. Liliū album. Magistrum tuum. Mare aspērū. Montē altū. Nubē densā. Puerū carū. Quercū durā. Rem ineptā. Rosā rubrā. Urbē pulchrā. Ventū secundū. Viam longā. Virū bonū. Vocē acūtā. Vultū lētū.

EXERCISE 3. Page 8.

Ultor sevērus. Cubile parvū. Apem sedūlā. Aura odōra. Currū rapidū. Oculū acūtū. Patrem bonū. Vulpes vafra. Accipitrē aspērū. Judicē justū. Epistolā longā. Cultrū ferreū. Leōnē ægrū. Prātū floreū. Campū latū. Radicē profundā. Ovis timida. Cuspīdē ferream. Oculū clarū.

EXERCISE 4. Page 10.

Urbis portam. Servi ægri filio. Aquilæ nidum. Puellæ bonæ. Sapientiæ legem. Patris mei matrem. Agricola conjūgi. Vitio. Vulpi vafra. Retia. Sororis nostræ amor. Leonis dentem. Conjūgi caræ. Lili folium. Capro barbato. Amīco nostro. Dolōris magni. Fluminis cursus. Ad urbis portam. Capitis cari. Aciei nostræ.

To (*or for*) my friend's son. Of (*or to*) your daughter. To a wife's great grief. To a river's rapid course. Of (*or to*) a silly thing. To a bright day. For a just judge. Of a hard oak. Of a rapid chariot. Of your slave. For (*or to*) our city. To (*of motion*) our city. Of (*or to*) the judge's sick daughter.

EXERCISE 5. Page 12.

Cum fratre meo. Ab exsule mæsto. Labōre magno. Fronde. Cum homīne superbo. A pavone. Ab amico caro. Ad amnem profundum. Dente. Flumīne rapido. A magistro tuo. Cum leone. E prato. Nube densa. Vento secundo. A vulpe vafra.

By an illustrious author. From (= *out of*) a beautiful city. With a good man. With a shrill voice. With a joyful countenance. With a silly thing. With (*or by*) sharp pain. By a just judge. By a hawk. By a lion. With the soldier. With (*or by*) a song. With (*or by*) a reed. With (*or by*) a sharp sword. With a thick line (*of march*).

EXERCISE 6. Page 13.

(a)			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
	Nom.	Voc.	puer gracilis	pueri graciles
	Acc.		puerum gracilem	pueros graciles
	Gen.		pueri gracilis	puerorum gracilium
	Dat.		puero gracili	pueris gracilibus
	Abl.		(a)* puero gracili	(a)* pueris gracilibus

* Or some other Preposition governing the Ablative.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. Voc.	} onus grave	onēra gravia
Acc.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Abl.	onēris gravis	onērū gravium
	onēri gravi	oneribus gravibus
	onēre gravi	oneribus gravibus
Nom.	hortus meus	horti mei
Voc.	horte mi *	horti mei
Acc.	hortum meum	hortos meos
Gen.	horti mei	hortorum meorum
Dat. Abl.	horto meo	hortis meis
Nom. Voc.	exercitus noster	exercitūs nostri
Acc.	exercitum nostrum	exercitūs nostros
Gen.	exercitūs nostri	exercituum nostrorum
Dat.	exercitui nostro	exercitibus nostris
Abl.	(ab)† exercitu nostro	(ab)† exercitibus nostris
Nom. Voc.	via longa	viæ longæ
Acc.	viam longam	vias longas
Gen.	viæ longæ	viarum longarum
Dat.	viæ longæ	viis longis
Abl.	viâ longâ	viis longis
Nom. Voc.	} astrum clarum	astra clara
Acc.		
Gen.		
Dat. Abl.	astri clāri	astrorum clarorum
	astro claro	astris claris
Nom. Voc.	} mǎre aspērum	mǎria aspēra
Acc.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Abl.	mǎris aspēri	marium aspērorum
	mǎri aspēro	mǎribus aspēris
	mǎri aspēro	mǎribus aspēris
Nom.	dens acūtus	dentes acūti
Voc.	dens acūtē	dentes acūti
Acc.	dentem acūtum	dentes acūtos
Gen.	dentis acūti	dentium acūtorum
Dat.	denti acūto	dentibus acūtis
Abl.	dente acūto	dentibus acūtis

(b)

Plural only.

Nom. Voc.	cubilia parva
Acc.	cubilia parva
Gen.	cubilium parvorum
Dat.	cubilibus parvis
Abl.	cubilibus parvis

* 'Meus' has Vocative Masculine 'mi' (App. XVI, C.).

† Or some other Preposition governing the Ablative.

Nom. Voc.	judices justi
Acc.	judices justos
Gen.	judicum justorum
Dat.	judicibus justis
Abl.	(a)* judicibus justis
Nom. Voc.	radices profundæ
Acc.	radices profundas
Gen.	radicum profundarum
Dat.	radicibus profundis
Abl.	radicibus profundis
Nom. Voc.	res ineptæ
Acc.	res ineptas
Gen.	rerum ineptarum
Dat.	rebus ineptis
Abl.	rebus ineptis
Nom. Voc.	leōnes ægri
Acc.	leōnes ægros
Gen.	leōnum ægrorum
Dat.	leōnibus ægris
Abl.	(a)* leōnibus ægris
Nom. Voc.	quercūs duræ
Acc.	quercūs duras
Gen.	quercuum durarum
Dat.	quercibus duris
Abl.	quercibus duris
Nom. Voc.	patres mītes
Acc.	patres mītes
Gen.	patrum mītium
Dat.	pātribus mītibus
Abl.	(a)* pātribus mītibus

With your† father's son. Rapid rivers. To (*or for*) rapid rivers.‡ From (= *out of*) our city. Of joyful countenances. To (*or for*) good men. Great fleets. From lofty mountains. Of timid sheep. With an iron spear-point. To (*or for*) a mild master. To (*or for*) mild masters. By mild masters. Of slender girls. With your armies. Out of a thick cloud. Heavy wounds. The just judge's countenance. With (*or by*) bright stars. Of wounds.

* Or some other Preposition governing the Ablative.

† 'Thou,' 'thy,' are seldom used, except in prayers or in poetry.

‡ Or, 'by, or with rapid rivers.'

EXERCISE 7. Page 17.

Rogāmus. Vocābas (vocābātis). Cantabīmus. Arat.
Rogābas. Cantant. Rogābit. Vocābis (vocābitis).
Arābam. Rogābunt.

My sister was singing. I shall (*or will*) sing. Thou * wilt ask, *or* you will ask. The slave was ploughing. The soldier is singing. The soldiers will call. Your sisters are singing. You are singing. You were asking. We are calling. We will ask. My sister's son will sing.

EXERCISE 8. Page 19.

Dominus mitis servum bonum liberabit. Puellam parvam laudabas (laudabatis). Puella viam asperam vitabit. Puer vulpem vāfram vitabat. Mater filiam bonam laudat. Servus aquam calidam parat. Hēdēra aedem antīquam ornat. Hirundo nidum parvum parabat. Murum aedificabimus. Puellae capita ornabant.

The cunning fox will avoid the angry farmer. A stream waters the broad plain. The girl was carrying a sweet-scented rose. The oak affords a pleasant shade. Julia is singing. He (she) will sing. The girl avoids the garden. You were singing. You will call the farmer. The poet was telling a story. They will praise the poet. You will build.

EXERCISE 9. Page 20.

Servi ignāvi dominos timent. Umbra puellam timidam terrēbit. Sedebamus. Reginam vidēbis (videbitis). Reginae servus pueros ignavos terrēbat. Agricolaē filiam docebimus. Grave ferreae catēnae onus servum ignavum terret.

Thou wast (you were) teaching the farmer's son. The timid girl was fearing the slave's shadow. Julia was sitting. Our sisters are sitting. The little swallow will fear the hawk's beak. The queen's soldiers were frightening the farmer's slaves. Idle slaves will fear iron chains.

* See 51, footnote.

EXERCISE 10. Page 22.

Somnus agricolæ curas pellit. Cura somnum pellet. Regina milites urbis portam claudent. Ignavi agricolæ filii ludunt. Corōnam indues. Ædes antiqua ruebat. Acuebam cultrum. Scribebant.

You were playing. They will put on flowery garlands. I was writing long letters. The farmer's daughter will write a long letter. I shall play. My cares banish sleep. The slave was putting on an iron chain. The ancient wall is tumbling down. You will write. You will play. You are writing. The soldier will sharpen his spear-point. You will write.

EXERCISE 11. Page 23.

Veniam. Pueri ignavi dolorem sentiebant. Dormis. Dormies (dormietis). Naves magnæ veniebant. Regina milites portum custodiunt. Servi vocem audio. Poetam clarum audies (audietis).

The farmer's slave was draining the cup. The ship will come. The idle boy is sleeping. Timid girls feel sharp pains. You are sleeping. You will come. You were hearing (you heard) the angry judge's voice. The timid sheep will feel the lion's teeth.

EXERCISE 12. Page 26.

Servi ex urbe veniebant. Classis in portum non veniet. Regina milites ante ferreas urbis portas stabant. Servi post laborem magnum dormient. Exsules mæsti in urbe non cantabant. Non ludebas (ludebatis). Coronam non induam. Post somnum curæ veniunt. Sine fratre tuo non ludent. Ex urbe per hortum veniebam. Poetæ fabulam non laudabat. Agricola sine labore magno non arat. Sub quercūs antiquæ umbram veniebat. Ad urbem veniet. Cum sororibus sub quercu antiquâ sedebit. Epis-

tolam scribebant. Non dormio. Non vocabam. Dolorem acutum non sentio. Boni bonā laudant. Ante noctem veniam.

A stag was standing by (*or near*) a stream, and saw his own reflection in the water. There he praises his branching antlers, and abuses the excessive slenderness of his legs. By and by, frightened by the voices of men and dogs, he flies over the plain, and baffles the dogs by his fleet running. Then a wood entangles his horns. There the dogs tear the stag with their teeth.

EXERCISE 13. Page 29.

Laudor. Terrebatur. Timēris (timēmini). Laudabimur. Vidēbēris, *or* vidēbērē (videbimini). Laudamur. Vulnerabaris, vulnerabare (vulnerabamini). Puellæ terrebuntur. Servi, liberabimini. Pueri, vocamini. Aqua calida paratur. Onera gravia portabantur. Templā aedificantur. Onera gravia portabuntur. Equitatus non fugabitur. Vulnerabor telis. Equi calcāribus urgentur. Canes catenis cohibentur. Magistri a pueris metuuntur. Hostes ab equitatu nostro fugabuntur.

Onera ab equis portantur. Vox leonis ab omnibus animalibus timetur. Hirundo ab accipitre terrebatur. Servi a dominis non liberabuntur. Murus antiquus hederā ornabatur. Cervus a canibus laceratur. Fabula a poëtā narrabitur. Equitatus noster ab hostibus fugabitur.

Friends are loved by friends. You were being called. You will be praised. You will be avoided. Thou wast (you were) being called. You are loved. We were (being) seen by the queen. Idle boys will not be praised by the master. Walls were being built by the slaves. The girl's finger will be wounded with the needle. The girl will wound her finger with the needle. The boys will be frightened by the lion's voice. Soldiers, you are being called by the general. My brother was being wounded by the weapons of the enemy. Our soldiers were being put to flight by the enemy's cavalry.

Good things are praised by the good. The table was being carried by the slave. The horses were being urged on by the soldiers with spurs. The wicked are not loved by God. The dog will be restrained by the farmer with a chain. The swallow is being torn by the hawk's beak. The cunning fox was (being) seen by my brother's son. The girl's finger is being wounded by the boy with a needle.

EXERCISE 14. Page 31.

Ducor. Puniebaris, puniebare (puniebamini). Epistola longa scribetur. Pellēris (pellēmini). Ducentur. Flores a pueris spargebantur. Porta aperitur. Arundīnes vento flectuntur. Pueri ignavi punientur. Urbis portæ a nostris legionibus custodiuntur. Puellæ caput coronâ cingebatur.

Rosæ a puellis spargentur. Castra a militibus fossâ cinguntur. Legiones nostræ ab hostibus eludentur. Fossa a servis fodiebatur. Pueri ignavi a magistro puniebantur. Urbis porta a milite custodiebatur. Pocula ab agricolis hauriuntur.

We are being led. The city will be taken by our soldiers. Letters were being written by the boys. The swords are being sharpened. The exiles will be driven out of the city by the general. The camp will be surrounded with a trench. The queen was being led (brought) into the city. A letter was being received. We shall be punished. You were being punished. You were being baffled. You will be banished. Ye (you) are being banished.

Arundo vento flectebatur. Porta a servo aperietur. Fossa a legionibus nostris fodietur. Puellæ caput coronâ cingitur. Culter ab agricola acuitur. Epistola a puero accipietur. Milites ab imperatore ducebantur. Dolor acutus a sorore meâ sentietur.

EXERCISE 15. Page 34.

Sollertis poetæ fabulam audiveris.* Canes veloces cervum laceraverant. Cervus a canibus velocibus lacerabatur. Milites bonos sapientes-que ex urbe pellebant. Servi aquam calidam paraverint. Aqua calida a servis parabitur. Pueros absentes vocavi. Judex poetam loquācem non laudaverat. Dementes poetas vitavi. Magister pueros ignavos punivit (puniit). Frater meus puellas petulantes vitaverit (vitārit). Hostium milites milites nostros fugaverint. Inertes laborem vitavērunt (vitavēre). Labores ab inertibus vitabuntur. Velox equus grave onus portaverat. Grave onus ab equo veloci portabatur. Dormiveris (dormiveritis). Legiones urbis portas custodiverint. Domini sapientes servos heri liberaverunt. Cantaverint. Digitum cultro vulneravi. Loquacium uxores vitaveramus. Pueros fallaces docui. Insontes non monueras (monueratis). Cultros heri acui-mus. Legiones duxistis. Urbem custodivērunt. Florum recentium odorem amo.

My sister had carried fresh roses out of the garden. The sisters of the innocent were coming to the wise queen. I shall not have praised the friends of the deceitful boys. You have frightened the sad exile to-day (*or* you frightened). The girl will not have put on a garland. The weapon has wounded my brother (*or* wounded). Your brother was being wounded with a weapon. The long story will be told by the talkative slave. The gate of the city is being opened by the deceitful slaves. You restrained (*or* have restrained) the dog with a chain. You had frightened the cunning fox. The lion's voice will have frightened the animals. The general had led the soldiers into the camp. We love the letters of absent friends. Absent friends are praised by their friends. We shall receive a long letter to-day from an absent friend. The angry master is avoided by the inactive slave. O judge, thou art beloved by the innocent.

* Or, '*audieris*' (*L. P.*, § 59, p. 46, *note*).

You will not be praised by forward boys. The sisters of the happy boys were playing in the garden. The iron knife is being sharpened by the farmer. The flowers were being sprinkled with water. The enemy's cavalry will be baffled by the skilful general.

EXERCISE 16. Page 38.

Poeta loquax totam fabulam narraverit. Regina milites alacres et lætos videbit. Via facillima a servo humili monstrabitur. Servus viam brevissimam monstrabit. Sub arbore altissimâ sedebamus. Cervus velocissimus (celerissimus) crura habet tenuissima. Catenam graviorem non portaveris. Servum nigriorem habebat. Filia nulla patrem mitiorem habuit. Dum viam rogas, in urbem venĕro. Hĕdĕra totius urbis muros ornabat. Agricola nulli canes acriores habebunt. Arundĭnes umbram nullam præstant. Leo nullius animâlis vocem timet. Vox nullius animalis a leone timetur. Hominem clariorem non sepelivimus. Onus gravissimum habebis. Arborem altiore non vidĕrant. Multarum rerum cura somnum pellet. Somnus multarum rerum curâ pellĕtur. Viam asperriam vitaverant. Omnes fratris mei filiam pulcerrimam laudavĕrunt. Hominem loquaciorem audivi.

Wise persons will avoid excessive sleep. We praise busy people. Very black sheep are not praised. A very slender boy was standing with the queen before the gate. Streams water the meadows. Meadows are irrigated by the waters of streams. You built (*or* you have built) in the city a* most famous temple. I shall not have abused one farmer's sheep. The very active soldiers will have guarded the gates of the whole city. The enemy had dug a deep trench. Our soldiers have surrounded (*or* surrounded) the camp with a deeper trench. The most timid girls feel the sharpest pains. We shall come to a more beautiful garden. The good will not abuse the good. The good will not be abused by the good. You will not see

* Not '*the* most celebrated temple in the city,' which would require a relative clause (*the most celebrated temple of those which are in the city*).

a healthier city. You will have feared the voice of angry people. The bold fear no wounds. No wounds are feared by the bold. We avoided (*or* have avoided) the most difficult road. I do not praise the voice of the very proud peacock. We punish the vices of the very lazy boys. You have not seen more alert slaves. We love the shade of the loftiest trees.

EXERCISE 17. Page 42.

Laudāre. Laudavisse (laudāsse). Laudāri. Timuisse. Terrēri. Claudēre. Custodire portam. Duxisse exercitum. Cohibēri. Culpas mendacio texisse. Peccāre. Scisse omnia. Putari. Claudī. Didicisse.

To fly (flying, *or* flight). To have fled. To have wounded the finger with a needle. To free the slave. To carry burdens. To drive (to be driving) the good and wise out of the city. To be written. To be drained. To put to flight. To be sprinkled with flowers. To have seen. To be received. To learn everything. To have put to flight.

Nom.		arare	parare	ornare	ædificare
Acc.	{	A. arare	parare	ornare	ædificare
		B. arandum	parandum	ornandum	ædificandum
		C. aratum	paratum	ornatum	ædificatum
Gen.		arandi	parandi	ornandi	ædificandi
Dat.		arando	parando	ornando	ædificando
Abl.	{	α. arando	parando	ornando	ædificando
		β. aratu	paratu	ornatu	ædificatu

EXERCISE 18. Page 44.

Turpe est peccāre. Poetæ fabulas audire amo. Humānum est errāre. Bene cantare non est facile. Puer vult doctus esse. Pueros ignavos laudare non possum. Cives parant fugā salūtem pētēre. Amant dormire. Agricolaē filiæ cantare discebant. Servi sunt seduli. Fratris mei filius est gracillimus. Humanum est amare. Difficile est epistolam bene scribēre. Facillimum erit puellas timidas terrēre. Jucundum est amavisse. Quercus est durissima. Mendacia omnia sunt turpissima. Imperator exercitum duxisse dicitur. Omnia scire volūmus. Onēra

portare non possumus. Leones catenis cohiberi non possunt. Viam asperam vitare volebant. Reginam vidēre potueris (potueritis). Vis coronam induere. Julia ab amicis amari dicitur. Puer culpam mendacio texisse dicitur. Agricolaē arare putabantur.

We cannot learn everything well. It will have been pleasant to have sat in the garden. Fighting (*or to fight*) is disgraceful. [It is disgraceful to fight.]* Flight (*or to fly*) is most disgraceful. [It is most disgraceful to fly.]* Boys are often somewhat (rather) forward (99). To plough well (*good ploughing*²²) is very difficult. Boys, you will not be able to baffle the master. He is said never to have praised the idle. I was not able to write a letter. We do not wish to be idle. You wish to see the camp. He will be said to have been learned. They were said to be wise. My father used to love to sit (sitting) under the tree. The slave will not have been able to shut the gate. Not all soldiers are brave. Dogs are often taught dancing. We cannot love all men. Lycurgus was thought to have learned his laws from Apollo. Demosthenes' father is believed to have sold knives. The Thessalians invented fighting on horseback.

The Crow and the Pitcher.

A thirsty crow finds a pitcher. But the pitcher was deep, nor could the water be reached by the crow.† Then it picks-up pebbles from the beach, and drops (them) into the pitcher. Thus the water is raised, and the crow is able to drink.

Jupiter and the Frogs.

The frogs are said to have asked a king from Jupiter. Jupiter threw down a huge beam into the lake. The frogs at first fled back ; afterwards they sat on the beam,

* All possible translations of similar sentences should be given in the Exercise.

† Or, changing the construction, '*nor could the crow get at the water*' (84, 85).

and asked for another king. Then Jupiter sent a water-snake. But the water-snake immediately devoured very many.

EXERCISE 19. Page 49.

Hujus pueri amorem ludendi nos culpamus. Hujus pueri amor ludendi a nobis culpatur. Illius fluminis aqua utilis est bibendo. Socrātes discipulorum opiniones interrogando eliciebat. Discipulorum opiniones a Socrāte interrogando eliciebantur. Ad intelligendum et agendum nati sumus. Milites inter bibendum sæpe clamant. Nos hostes fugiendo vitabimus: vos urbem defendere paratis. Servus iste stando fessus est. Illius pueri pater servum nigriorem habuit. Hujus agricolæ filius arandi est ignarissimus. Via illa est asperrima: nos eam vitabimus. Viam brevissimam tibi monstrare volo: per pratum illud ambulabimus. Cupidissimi sumus tecum (vobiscum) ad urbem tuam (vestram) veniendi. Pueri isti per urbem sub noctem veniebant. Ille miles hanc portam custodiebat. Illius umbra eos terruit. Inter fugiendum te vocabant. Poëtam amare non possum; librum ejus laudare potero. Multarum rerum cupidi sumus. Discendi multa cupidi sumus. Salutem fugiendo petere volebamus. Salus a nobis petebatur.

We feel pleasure from learning. Boys learn by reading, listening, (and) questioning. These poets' daughters are most desirous of learning: while playing they often question their master. You were writing a book about living well and happily. A book about living well and happily was being written by you. Those exiles are very sad: their sons are *somewhat* desirous of playing: I will warn them. Not life is a good thing, but living well. Girls, you are desirous of asking many questions.⁵ Those people will have abused Socrātes and his pupils. Socrātes and his pupils will be abused by those people. Our queen's soldiers are most skilled in fighting. It is easy to abuse these blessings; to live well is most difficult. Soldiers are born for fighting. Our daughter was very desirous of playing with you. We adorned (have adorned) her

head with a chaplet of flowers. These things are easy : that will be more difficult. We love your mother ; she often plays with us. You will not be able to come without us. I wished to sing with you. My sons used to love sitting with me under this tree. The shade of this tree was loved by my sons. The distemper derives nourishment and life from concealment (lit. is nursed and lives by concealing).

EXERCISE 20. Page 53.

Hæ virtutes colendæ sunt. Fugiendum est. Illæ virtutes nobis colendæ sunt. Tibi (vobis) fugiendum est. Cupidissimi sumus illius poëtæ audiendi. Hic imperator belli gerendi est. peritissimus. Regina pacis inter cives conciliandæ cupidissima est. Coloni locum oppido condendo eligebant. Locus oppido condendo a colonis eligebatur. Sub illa arbore standum est. Virtus in spernenda voluptate cernitur. Agricola equi ad aquam bibendam venient. Bene vivendum est. Non semper dormiendum est. Tibi (vobis) illic non est ludendum. Servi isti non sunt spernendi. Epistola longa tibi ad patrem scribenda est. Arandum est agricolis. Legere est utilissimum. Illius discipulis ars epistolarum scribendarum est discenda. Illi audiendi omnia studiosi sunt. Nulli agricolæ in pratis colendis negligentes esse volunt.

We are often careless in choosing (our) friends. These exiles must fly from the city. We must praise your intention of writing a letter (130, 2). Your intention of writing a letter is praised by us. We praise your intention of writing a letter. The good and wise ought to be praised, or, We should praise the good and wise. We must act well. Letters must be written. Horses are serviceable for carrying burdens. We are born for cultivating (to cultivate) virtue. I have often written to you about freeing the slaves. We learn by teaching. This exile must live in the city without his sons : he will not be able to live there happily. From reading letters *we learn to write well*. It will have been most disgraceful *not to have saluted the queen*. Soldiers are not fond

of drinking water. I shall have praised your intention of seeing the whole city. We will show you a path to be avoided. That settler has a formidable dog. That judge was most stern in judging. That boy used to pay attention to learning. My father wrote a book about despising death. The soldiers will come out of the camp for the sake of saluting the queen.

EXERCISE 21. Page 56.

Venio in urbem electum uxorem. Venatum imus. Imperator milites in urbem hibernatum mittet. Milites ab imperatore in urbem hibernatum mittentur. Illi agricolæ cum canibus venatum iverant. Hoc factu turpe est. Illius poetæ filius in agricolæ pratum lusum ibat. Hi pueri epistolarum scribendarum periti sunt. Urbis porta claudenda est. Ne servi quidem contemnendi sunt. Ne tu quidem es laudandus.

We will go into the meadow to play. That is difficult to do. This was most difficult to find. The poet's story is pleasant to hear. The virtues of the good ought to be praised by the good. By doing nothing we learn to do badly. This place will not be suitable for founding a town. The queen will send ambassadors to us for the sake of establishing peace between the citizens. The water of that stream is bitter to taste. I will go with you into the woods to hunt. The lion is most dangerous to touch. This sick man must not drink even water. Not even those slaves of yours can carry heavier burdens. The queen has written (wrote) to the general about guarding the gates. We can discern virtue in cultivating virtues. Virtue can be discerned in cultivating virtues. That was incredible to be told. We are born to do something. Seeing is believing. We wish to increase our style in speaking by reading orators and poets. This boy has learnt much by questioning his masters. Soldiers will be sent by the general to guard the city. Not even that will have been incredible to be told. *You must learn if you wish to teach.*

EXERCISE 22. Page 59.

Vinciens. Vinciturus. Vincitus. Vinciri. Captus. Abiturus. Perdītus, *or* amissus. Detritus. Servum grave onus portantem vidi. Legiones abituræ sunt. Milites stabant custodituri portam. Hostes victi pacem petunt. Pax ab hostibus victis petitur. Legiones abeuntes salutatum ibimus. Nostri hostes fugientes pellent. Rediturus esse dicitur. Ille miles hostium telis vulneratus esse dicitur. Sorores meæ in horto ambulaturæ sunt. In hortum ambulandi causa iverunt. Milites castra muniebant. Castra a legionibus muniebantur. Castra munita esse dicuntur. (a) Milites ibant interfectum exsulem. (b) Milites exsulem interfecturi erant. Filii mei pisces capturi erant; agricola autem eos abire jussit. Ad fugiendum parati sumus. Milites vulnerati in castra redierunt. Milites detritos enses vituperabant. Enses detriti a militibus vituperabantur. Præterita revocari non possunt. Legatos pacem petentes audii. Pueri epistolas scripturi erant. Pueri in epistolis scribendis sæpe negligentes sunt. Pastor amissas oves quærebat.

Sleepers (147, *Obs.*) hear nothing. We must not banish the good and the wise. Flowers are often sent by lovers. I saw that boy frightening the timid girls. We must walk. You are fond of walking. We shall see the girls walking. Girls, you were going to walk. The robber is being guarded bound with a chain. Just judges will be praised by the wise. The voices of the soldiers saluting the general can be heard. The gates must be opened (we must open the gates). The slave will be about to shut the gate. We must salute the legions about to depart. We saw the slaves filling the cups. The robbers will be killed whilst drinking. It will be a greater glory to conquer fighters. The girl is said to be surrounding her head with a garland. The girl was said to have adorned her head with a crown (83). The girl's head was said to have been surrounded with a crown. Worn-out swords cannot be renewed.

EXERCISE 23. Page 62.

Servi liberati sunt. Portæ apertæ erant. Cervus a canibus laceratus est. Epistolæ tuæ a nobis acceptæ sunt. Pisces hamis capiuntur. Cena parata est. Pastor oves secutus est. Imperator milites hortatus abiit. Cæsar, morituri te salutant. Imperatorem milites hortantem vidimus. Equitatus hostes fugientes secutus erat. Iudicis filiæ servorum liberatorum clamoribus territæ sunt. Moriendum est omnibus. Morientium voces audivimus. Exsules per urbem vagabantur. Boni sapientesque imitandi sunt. Magister pueros hortaturus est. Milites imperatorem sequuntur. Te secuti sumus. Tu (vos) iudicem in hortum secutus es (secuti estis). Meliora meriti sumus. Turpe est mentiri. Nos vera loqui soliti sumus. Magister pueros hortabitur (157).

I am going to build a house. A house is built (155); or, was built (154). A house had been built. A house is being built. A house was being built. Fish were (have been) caught. The exile was (has been) killed by the soldiers. The story was (has been) told. A letter had been written. The cities were (have been) taken. I am being conquered. I am (have been) conquered. I shall be conquered. I shall have been conquered. The general is leading an army. The army is being led out of the camp. The army was (has been) led to battle. The army was being led by the general. Having attempted to take the city, the soldiers returned. The slaves were attempting to open the gates. The stag had been accustomed to baffle the dogs. These farmers are very fond of hunting. They are going to hunt to-day. We shall see the fox endeavouring to baffle them. He set out yesterday. The slaves were being bound with chains. The slaves were (have been) bound with chains. The slaves were being led bound with chains. These boys are not likely to tell lies. Their brother is said to have told many lies. You were said to have started yesterday. The legions were going to start to-day. The farmers are going into our woods to hunt. The enemy made many

promises. Having promised better things, you lie. With me in the woods thou shalt imitate Pan in song. The cavalry left off pursuing. We cannot promise that. The hunter follows flying things, abandons things caught (322). His father and mother are dead. They are said to have been accustomed to despise the voices of persons-saluting (them). Do not jackdaws imitate a man's voice? A wise man will always be ready for death. I seek the camp of the contented (men desiring nothing). He will make the same boast. Brutus is said to have been killed in freeing his country.

EXERCISE 24. Page 65.

Video te beatum esse. Manifestum est hunc imperatorem belli gerendi peritissimum esse. Scimus mentiri turpe esse. Audivimus te jussisse exsules abire. Credimus Romam a Romulo conditam esse. Verisimile est reginam in urbem venturam esse. Imperator credit milites hostem fugaturos esse. Imperator credit hostes a militibus nostris fugatum iri. Verum est amicitiam, nisi inter bonos, esse non posse. Scio filiam meam fuisse felicissimam. Audio te hæc pollicitum esse. Manifestum erat eum locuturum esse. Legiones proficisci parabant. Verisimile est te pisces in amne capturum esse. Milites credunt urbem captum iri. Crediderunt urbem captum iri. Audio te multos pisces hodie cepisse. Audio multos pisces a te captos esse. Credo multos pisces captum iri. Spero reginam venturam esse. Speramus milites missum iri ad urbem custodiendam (134, 2). Spero me epistolam missurum esse. Speramus nos cras profecturos esse. Pollicitus es te hoc facturum esse. Dixit servum portam clausurum esse. Dixit portam a servo clausum iri.

It is true that this judge is stern in judging. We believe that you are very learned. I hope (that) that place will be safe. The general thought that nothing ought to be done rashly. We believe that the world is ruled by the providence of God. You have been ordered to go away. To have faithfully learnt the liberal arts softens the character. That a son *should*³² not love his

parents is disgraceful, or, It is disgraceful *for*³² a son not to love his parents. It seemed best that the general should set out. We hear that the ambassadors have returned, having obtained everything. It is probable that he will speak to-morrow. We were hoping that the legions would be sent. You were promising that you would come (*or, to come*⁶). We know that the farmers are going to hunt. You were saying that the farmers were going to hunt. You said that the farmers had gone a hunting. You said (that) the farmers would go a hunting. We thought that those slaves of yours ought to be freed. He said that the shepherds paid attention to following their sheep. That shepherd was said to have followed his lost sheep. He says that the queen is dead. He said (that) the queen was dead. He says that the exiles will be killed to-morrow. It is not easy *for*³² a man to live well and happily.

EXERCISE 25. Page 68.

Nulla animalia, quæ sanguinem habent, sine corde esse possunt. Legēbam epistolam quam ad me miserat. Phaselus ille, quem videtis, est celerrimus. Qui hæc monent, errant. Quæ sedet sub illa arbore, regina est. Non video arborem sub quâ sedebamus. In urbem ibimus, cujus portas milites custodiunt. Qui hunc exercitum ducebam, cæcus sum. Servus, cui viam monstravisti, dominum vitabat. Qui te salutamus morituri sumus. Non semper eos laudare possumus quos amamus. Nemo sapiens nascitur. Multi, qui philosophi vocantur, stulti sunt. Tu, qui errasse putaris, sapientissimus videberis. Conandum est eos amare quibuscum vivendum est. Cives, quorum filii cum militibus proficisci jussi sunt, tristissimi videntur. Nullius filia pulchrior existimatur.

We praise those whose virtues we have seen in avoiding vices. Your father, whom we warned, seems to have been somewhat careless in choosing his yacht. Those who are intending to come out of the city for the sake of hunting will return joyful at nightfall. The city in which we live is most beautiful. Whilst sleeping we

see many things wonderful to tell, which we cannot describe. What is expedient is not always honourable. We should practise virtue, without which we cannot live well and happily. He who has fought often will not fear wounds. The arms which our soldiers carry are suitable for protecting their bodies. We know that the arms which are carried by our soldiers are suitable for protecting their bodies. We believe that this city which you behold will be taken by our legions. He wishes to be made consul. We see that the goods of the exiles are being divided. We hear that the goods of the exiles are (= have been) divided. The bird avoids the nets which appear too (plainly). Those who wish to perform great things are accustomed to reflect long.

EXERCISE 26. Page 71.

Milites et reginam et filium ejus salutaverunt. Poetæ filia hanc epistolam manu sua scripsisse dicitur. Credimus servos istos nondum onera sua in urbem portavisse. Pueri mei in horto cum sororibus suis ludebant. Regina nostra pollicita est se legatos ad socios suos missuram esse. Forte in judicis hortum rosas ejus spectatum iveram. Exsul ipse dicit se velle mori. Hic puer dicit epistolam sibi scribendam esse. Ipse docui eum bene scribere. Hoc est idem quod illud. Veni, vidi, vici. Cæsar dixit se venisse, vidisse, vicisse. Audivimus eum venisse, vidisse, vicisse. Legiones imperatorem suum sequi solitæ sunt. Manifestum est legiones imperatorem suum secuturas esse, et hostes ab iis fugatum iri. Nos-met ipsi in eandem silvam profecturi sumus. Dixerunt se per totam urbem vagatos esse. Eorum vagandi amor est mirabilis. Pueri existimaverunt se magistrum elusisse. Ille dicit se eos puniturum esse. Ii culpam suam mendacio tegere conabuntur. Filium meum cum iis puniri jubebo. Volo eum a magistro puniri. Ipse pollicitus es te venturum esse.

The soldiers whilst drinking will have told many stories about themselves and their general. Blind love of self has destroyed many. My father always used to teach his sons. The general is going to send very many

soldiers to guard the same gate. These soldiers are said to have drunk from the same cup. Those are not to be loved who love themselves. This itself is shameful to tell. This poet's son is said to be very fond of praising himself. The same poet's son often abuses him. They said that they must practise the same virtues. The soldier has lost his horse. The horse has been lost by the soldier. My brother will bring his daughters with him. My brother's daughters will come with him. I do not wish to see his sons. He is the same as he has always been. We are the same as we have always been. He spoke the same things as (he spoke) before. The queen will come with the same son that she brought yesterday. Both the orator and the poet used to live in the same street. Virtue and vice are contrary to each other. We know that virtue and vice are contrary to each other. Your brother did not salute even the queen herself. You are at once ill-humoured, complaisant, pleasant, disagreeable : I can live neither without you nor with you. He wounded himself.* He is said to have wounded himself.

EXERCISE 27. Page 75.

Ille pater filios suos neglexerat ut alii eos docerent. Orator nitebatur ut cives hoc audirent. Servum monueram ne fugeret. Nitemur ut eadem faciamus. Nitendum est ut patriæ gloriam augeamus. Bella gerenda sunt ut sine injuria in pace vivamus. Amicum tuum rogavimus ut phaselum suum venderet. Amicus tuus rogatus est ut phaselum suum vendat. Imperator milites oravit ut urbem defendant. Milites ab imperatore monebantur ne salutem fugâ peterent. Horum uxores in urbem abituræ erant. Eas hortati sumus ne proficiscerentur. Te sæpe hortatus sum ut bonos imiteris. Multi alios laudant ut ipsi ab aliis laudentur. Exsul rediit ut filium suum sepeliret. Puerum monebis ne malos imitetur. Hæc dicit ut sapiens putetur. Hæc dixit ne patriam suam neglexisse videretur.

* 'Se ipse vulneravit,' he (and no other) wounded himself. 'Se ipsum vulneravit,' he wounded himself (and nobody else).

Servus in silvam cucurrit ut dominum vitet. Pueri a magistro laudati erunt ut malos imitari nolint. Dixerunt se in urbem abituros esse ut reginam viderent. Nemo putavisset exercitum nostrum victum iri. Venerunt ut ludos spectent. Colonos monuit exercitum adesse. Plerique multa mentiuntur⁵ (157).

They come to see: they come to be seen themselves. You must fight to live. You must fly that you may not fight. I often begged you to come to us. I have often begged you to come to us. I should have freed* my slave. Your slave would have been freed. Your brother would be loved.* You would be playing. They would have played. You might speak. I may have showed the way. We may have been advised. You would have been loved. They would lie. We should pray that there may be a sound mind in a sound body. We must exhort the exiles not to return to their country. We exhorted the exiles not to return to their country. Many fled that they might not be banished from the city. I neither exhort nor ask you to do this. I had neither exhorted the boy, nor had I asked him, not to do this. I say this that I may not seem to deceive you. He is said to have begged the soldiers to disregard him, (and) defend the queen. It is plain that the exiles have returned to bury their sons. We heard that the exiles had returned to bury their sons. Strive to learn. Soldiers, you will strive to conquer. Girls, you have been asked to come into the garden. The girls had been asked to come into the garden. The letters would have been received. The thing itself warned (us) that it was time that an end should be made³² of writing.

Dionysius, that he might not intrust his neck to a barber, taught his daughters (how) to shave. Thus the princesses used to shave their father's beard and hair. And yet he afterwards removed the razor even from them (lit. from these princesses themselves), and trained them to sing his beard and hair with the white-hot shells of walnuts.

* For other renderings see 179.

EXERCISE 28. Page 79.

Tantum est frigus ut nix non liquescat. Ille tyrannus tam crudelis erat, ut omnes eum metuerent. Quis est tam turpis ut alios fallere velit? Tanta est stellarum multitudo ut eæ numerari non possint. Quis fuit tam durus ut non fleret? Fratres mei tam ignavi esse dicuntur ut nihil discant. Nemo est tam durus ut hoc faciat. Qui ager tam sterilis est ut fruges nunquam ferat? Hic ager tam sterilis esse dicitur ut fruges nunquam ferat. Quid facis? Quid facies? Quid factururus es? Nemo est tam potens ut omnia efficere possit. Nox adeo obscura est ut viam cernere non possimus. Nemo est tam bonus ut nunquam peccet. Amicus noster tam dives est ut tres phasēlos habeat. Quem vocatis? Quod animal tecum ducis? Qui magister te cantare docuit? Quæ puella hæc scripsit? Hi pueri tam ignavi sunt, ut non nitantur ut docti fiant. Illud onus tam grave fuit ut duo servi ferre non possent. Epistola ita scripta est* ut a nobis legi non posset. Epistola ita scripta est ut eam legere non possemus. Ita arandi sunt agri ut fruges ferant. Nitendum est ut ita vivamus ut omnes nos amemus. Quid vis (vultis)? Tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur.

A jackdaw and a dove had called-upon a peacock to salute him. Whilst they are returning the spiteful jackdaw said, 'What unpleasant sounds the peacock utters! Why is he not silent? Why does he not hide his feet?' But the dove replied, 'I did not notice his defects; but I have admired the beauty of his body and the splendour of his tail so much, that I cannot praise them sufficiently.'

Appius maintained his authority in such a manner that his slaves feared him, his children revered him, every one held him dear.

EXERCISE 29. Page 82.

Patres, filios monete ne ignavi sint. Vivas felix. Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito. Filius

* Not '*scribebatur*,' which would mean 'was being written.'

heres esto. Aut bibat, aut abeat. Milites, in urbem ite. Exeamus (ex) urbe; in silvas eamus. Este felices. Noli mentiri. Imitare bonos. Malos nē imitemur. Amato, si vis amari. Ignavos nē laudaveris. Hortare discipulos tuos ne semper ludant. Si potes, huc veni. Nitere ut vincas (nitimini ut vincatis). Nē pollicitus sis (noli polliceri) te cras venturum esse. Ipse venito. Memento mori. Meminerimus ne servos quidem contemnendos esse. Aut discite, aut abite.

Set out. Praise the good. Do not sin. Let us fly. The exile must depart. Let not the boy carry a sharp knife. Close the sluices now, ye swains; the meadows have drunk enough. You must live in such a manner that all may love you. Live happy. Listen, and learn your hopes. You must fly. The arms must be fit for protecting bodies. Let nothing disgraceful to be said and to be seen approach these thresholds within which there is a boy. The soldiers must sharpen their swords. Go, follow the flying slaves. You have followed another leader; follow Camillus now. Do not fear death. Go forth from the city; the gates are open; march. Here mayest thou be content to be called father (of thy country) and leader (of the senate), and mayest thou not suffer the Medes to ride unpunished. O may I not be able to feel such pains! Let others lie; let us never lie. Begin, if thou hast anything.

A fox had fallen into a well, and was shut in by the edge (which was) too deep.* By chance, a thirsty he-goat came into the same place. He asked whether the water was sweet and plentiful. The fox, contriving a plot, said, 'Come down, my friend; the excellence of the water is so great that my pleasure (appetite) cannot be satisfied.' The goat let himself in. Then the fox, steadying itself on his horns, escaped out of the well, and left the goat shut up there.

EXERCISE 30. Page 84.

Nonne mecum redibis ut hortum meum videas? Ve-

* i.e. too deep to admit of escape (99).

neras-ne in urbem ut imperatorem salutares? Nonne magister pueros monuerat ne talia scriberent? Nonne virtus colenda est? Nonne hic imperator bellorum gerendorum peritus est? Nonne fortuna ferendo superanda est? Edendum est ut vivamus. Nonne edendum est ut vivamus? Non vivendum est ut edamus. Qui puer culpam mendacio teget? Nonne videre est credere? Num tu tam ignavus es ut nihil discas? Num quis est tam durus ut non fleat? Patres filios monuerunt ne culpam unquam mendacio tegerent. Hi pueri nituntur ne quid discant. Nonne te sæpe oravi ne quid temere facias? Ille iudex tam durus est ut a nullo ametur. Quis est tam bonus ut nunquam peccet? Ille ager tam sterilis est ut fruges nullas ferat. Num qui puer ausus est hoc facere? Cicero orator tantus fuit ut nemo post illum major fuerit.* Puer, quum hæc audivisset, fleuit. Hostes, quum suos interfici viderent, sese in flumen præcipitaverunt. Puer quum epistolam sua manu scripsisset, in silvas lusum abiit. Imperator, quum milites urbis portas custodire jussisset (181, note) abiit. Milites nostri, quum hostes fugavissent, redierunt. Milites, quum hæc viderent, e castris egressi sunt. Quum redirent, puerum flentem viderunt.

Do you wish anything? Do you suppose that I am so mad as to do this? At nightfall Cæsar ordered the gates to be shut and the soldiers to go out of the town, that the citizens might not receive any damage from the soldiers. Laws were enacted that no one should be a thief, nor a robber, nor (any one) an adulterer. He is a man of such a character, that there is no business so important and so difficult which he cannot accomplish. Had the people of Rome heard or seen anything like it? Did I not ask the ambassadors to leave off entreating? I have often wished to seem to be sleeping that I might not drink.

A timid hunter was looking for a lion's tracks. He asked a woodman, who was felling oaks in the wood, to show him the tracks. 'Nay rather,' said the woodman, 'I will show you the lion himself. There he is. Do you

* Rather than 'esset,' because the *fact* is to be made prominent.

see him?' Then the hunter being frightened replied, 'But *it was not* the lion himself, but only the lion's tracks *that** I was looking for.'

EXERCISE 31. Page 87.

Oratorem irasci dedecet. Loqui oportet. Nuntiatum est classem in portum venisse. Curritur. Ambulatum est satis. Juvat ire sub umbras. Ventum erat ad silvam. Hic bene dormitur. Ludebatur. Constat Romam a Romulo conditam esse. Statur a nobis. Pudet te hæc dicere; facere non puduit. A militibus nostris fortiter pugnatum est (206). Viros decet dolores fortiter ferre. Ille fluviis tam profundus est ut eum transire non audeamus. Rogabo eos ne talia faciant.

It irks us to hear† the same things often. A long resistance was made by our soldiers. We (you) may depart. It will delight us hereafter to remember these things. You ought to eat to live (180), not live to eat. A good and happy life cannot be led without virtue. Thus we go to the stars. A law ought to be short. Women should be silent. If you wish me to weep, you must grieve yourself first. We must fly into the same citadel. The boys repent of having done these things. It wearies us to walk long. This ought to be done. May we start?

EXERCISE 32. Page 89.

Ars, vitæ magistra, colenda est. Constat artem, vitæ magistrā, colendam esse. Usus, magister optimus, me docuit. Dixit se ab‡ usu, magistro optimo, doctum esse. Eadem puer feci. Cicero, summus orator, ab Antonii militibus interfectus est. Credimus Ciceronem, summum oratorem, ab Antonii militibus interfectum esse. Ante me consulem mortuus est. Apud Herodotum, patrem historię, multæ sunt fabulæ. Ad extremum hortum abiit,

* See note, Ex. 79, p. 155.

† Or, '*We are tired of hearing,*' etc.

‡ The Preposition is used because Experience is personified. Compare Cic. *Off.* i. 20; Sallust, *Jug.* 31.

quem locum amat. Summus mons ab hostibus tenebatur. Vulpes in mediam silvam fugit. Antonius fugam suam victoriam appellavit. Urbs Saguntum opulentissima urbium Hispaniæ fuit. Julia, soror tua, pulcherrima esse dicitur. Tanta erat timor omnium ut per totam urbem vigiliæ haberentur. Judex, vir optimus, erravisset si illud fecisset. Si peccâsses, doluisses. Nemo venisset, si tu hanc epistolam non scripsisses. In extremo libro tertio scriptum est (155, c). Pollicetur se de hac re in extremo libro tertio scripturum esse.

We have sent the consul, a very brave man, with the army. The consul, a very brave man, has been sent by us with the army. We have the consuls as friends. I cannot blame that in you which I approved in myself, both when prætor and consul. My brother, if he had read the orators and poets when a boy, would have improved his style in speaking. You could have set out from the city if you had wished. What would you have done if I had exhorted you to lie? Let us die, and (let us) rush into the thick of the conflict. Manlius, having been made consul, made a proclamation that no one should fight out of his post. The rest of the multitude of children and women began to fly, to pursue whom Cæsar sent the cavalry. Have you seen the consul, a man whom all praise?

EXERCISE 33. Page 91.

Fortuna victos artem belli docet. Somnium jucundum somniavi. Timidus se appellat cautum, sordidus parcum. Ceres homines frumenti usum docuisse dicitur. Multæ civitates Græciæ Philippum regem auxilium oraverunt. Sapientes usum optimum magistrum existimant. Sperat se multos annos victurum esse. Spero eum multos annos victurum esse. Nunquam divitias deos rogavi. Romulus urbem quam condidit Romam appellavit. Te, Fortuna, deam facimus. Vos ite domum; ego rus ibo. Puer totam noctem dormit. Num consul sententiam rogabitur? Vitam beatiorum vixissent, si me audivissent. Vicimus, milites, et pugnam magnam pugnâvimus. Athenas pro-

fectus est. Ad Cyprum insulam rediisse dicitur. Usus, magister optimus, multa me docuit. Omnes te sapientem vocant et existimant. Miserum me vocares. Quis te litteras docuit? Eundem est foras. Totum diem ibi sēdimus. Troja urbs a Græcis decem annos oppugnata est. Muri viginti pedes alti erant. Cur non eundem cursum quem antea cucurrerunt?

You will not rightly have called happy the man of great possessions (321). Cæsar carried the rest of the outworks back four hundred feet from that trench. Socrates used to call himself a citizen of the whole world. Philosophy taught us both all other things, and especially what is most difficult (namely), to know ourselves. I exhorted my son to conceal nothing from me. I exhorted the boy to conceal nothing from his father. The women go to the temple of Peace. It is agreed that the women have gone to the temple of Peace. Mount Taurus passes Cilicia. My father had the enterprise to take me when a boy to Rome, to be taught accomplishments. He made his son his heir. Let him go, quoth he, to learned Athens. King Philip was asked for aid. Word has been brought that the cavalry are crossing the river Rhine.* Word was brought that the cavalry had crossed the river Rhine. Cæsar kept importuning the allies for the corn which they had promised. He lived three years with us. *I have been hearing* † this same thing for twenty years. Go ye home from pasture, ‡—the evening-star is rising,—go, my she-goats. He had a garden two hundred feet broad and six hundred feet long. The consul is said to have concealed his intention from everybody. It is plain that that has been concealed from everybody. || Word was brought that the queen was intending to go into the country. Cæsar surrounds the place with his army. The legions were surrounded by the enemy. The consul,

* Or, '*Word was brought that the cavalry were crossing,*' etc. (163, note).

† Note the idiomatic use of the Present in Latin.

‡ Lit. '*having been fed.*'

|| Lit. '*that all have been kept-in-the-dark-about that.*'

being asked his opinion, was silent. He came to my house. He is said to have come to the consul's house. You are about to go a long journey. *A fierce action was fought*⁹ by our soldiers for three hours. With friends all things are common. The Helvetii sent ambassadors to Cæsar to Geneva. Ambassadors were sent to Geneva to Cæsar by the Helvetii. The consul is setting out for the camp with the rest of the army. He was a man to be praised on account of his virtue.

EXERCISE 34. Page 95.

Militum est imperatorem sequi. Stulti est sapientiam parvi æstimare. Magni animi est voluptates spernere. Discendi labor est maximus. Hostes magnam partem nostrorum militum interfecerunt. Eorum uterque est laudandus. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ. Multi civium ex urbe pulsi sunt. Vidisti-nē Cæsaris hortos? Tullus Hostilius regum Romanorum tertius fuit. Multum temporis a te perditum est. Satis pecuniæ habes, virtutis parum. Vidimus nubes rubri coloris. Vir est summæ auctoritatis. Classis viginti navium ad Cyprum insulam missa est. Urbs Syracusæ maxima est Græcarum urbium, pulcerrimaque omnium. Dicit domum suam maximi æstimari. Verisimile est partem tertiæ legionis Athenas missum iri. Nihil temporis perditum est.

It is *the mark*¹² of a wise man *to hold death cheap*.¹³ The Athenians choose two leaders of the war, Pericles, a man of tried merit, and Sophocles, a writer of tragedies. The soldiers brought the exile, a man of very large body, to the general. The greatest of benefits are those which we receive from our parents while we are either unconscious or unwilling. I cannot bear this pain in my head. There is a fountain of sweet water, by the brink of which we had often been accustomed to sit. That (life) cannot be happy in which there is some evil. Boys, imitate your father, a man of the highest virtue. The general sent the first and third legions to Syracuse. We hear that the first and third legions, with a great part of the cavalry, have

been sent by the general to Syracuse. The queen's sons were (have been) sent to Rome to salute the consul. The girls had exhorted their father not to hold the judge's advice cheap. The slaves have drunk so much wine that they cannot stand. Of evils we should choose the least. The king took with him into Spain his daughter Julia, ten years old (227). What news do you announce? One of the consuls was killed, the other fled to Carthage. I have sent whatever soldiers I had to guard the city. We know that our country is the common parent of us all. How much pleasure has industry! It is not the mark of a wise man to say, I will live. Live to-day. There were once upon a time two most famous painters, of whom the one was called Zeuxis, the other Parrhasius.

EXERCISE 35. Page 98.

Beneficiorum immemores nunquam fuimus. Omnia quæ cernuntur plena sunt Dei. Epaminondas adeo erat veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Amicorum negligentissimus fuisse dicitur. Memini, neque unquam obliviscar noctis illius. Pecuniæ amor multos perdit. Negavit se belli gerendi unquam cupidum fuisse. Servi imperatorem oraverunt ut sui misereretur. Cupiditas voluptatis et studium virtutis non facile in eodem homine esse possunt. Cæsar milites hortatus est ut virtutis pristinæ reminiscerentur, neu conjugum et liberorum obliviscerentur. Pauperum nos miseret. Stultitiæ meæ me pœnitet. Pueros ignaviæ suæ pudet. Socrætem non pudit fatēri se multas res (76) nescire. Nonne fuga periculi quærenda est? Tantam habebat imperator suarum rerum fiduciam ut consilia mutare nollet. Mortis remedium nullum est. Nitendum est ut Scævölæ dicendi elegantiam imitemur.

Henceforth ye must be mindful of old age that-must-come. Live mindful of us. The love of virtue is to be praised. The soldiers made an end of besieging the town. Neither was mindful of protecting his body. My sister's son is unskilled in managing a horse. You pity the allies.

I am ashamed of my intention. I am both tired and disgusted with the morals of the state. The boy desires to become skilful in managing his horse. There is no hope of safety. We wish to hear rules *for* living (235). Anxiety about the affairs of others has brought much trouble. You will be sorry for your folly. Love is a thing full of anxious fear. I shall always remember this day and (this) place. He was said to want money. Death is the only escape from labours. One ought to forget injuries. Resentment for injuries is not to be praised. Sorrow for the dead has its (proper) limits. If any care for thy Corydon holds thee, come. By chance I had forgotten to put out the lamp.

EXERCISE 36. Page 100.

Servus poculum domino dedit. Poeta vobis totam fabulam narraverit. Cui portas hoc onus? Nec desum tibi, mi frater, nec deero. Consules nobis amici esse dicuntur. Scito epistolas tuas mihi esse gratissimas. Ille homo sibi inutilis est. Sapientis est sibi ipsi imperare. Alteri nē nocueris (194). Boni civis est patriæ legibus parēre. Imperatori persuasi nē Romam proficisceretur. Sunt mihi duo phasēli, quorum alter placet mihi, alter displicet. Venus Vulcāno nupsit. Rex civibus mortem minatus est. Nonne regem orabis ut exsulis miseris parcat? Ille puer legendis oratoribus et poetis studet (*or* dat operam). Pater eum monuit nē bonis noceret. A patre monitus esse dicitur ne bonis noceret. Nitendum est ut quā plurimis prosimus. Consilium tuum nec mihi nec tibi prōdērit. Solon leges Atheniensibus scripsit. Sibi beatus videbatur. Turpe est bonis invidēre. Viam tibi monstrabo. Librum tibi daturus sum, quem de morte contemnenda scripsi. Narra nobis fabulam. Nē mihi iratus sis (*or*, Noli mihi irasci). Tibi nē nimium placueris. Judici sunt decem filii. Servi agros non sibi sed aliis colunt. Vitiis irascendum est, non hominibus.

If you (shall) love to do good to your country, you will deserve the praise of the good. I seem to myself to be

the most wretched of all. I exhort you not to ruin the good by pardoning the bad. Thou alone pleasest me ; may I alone please thee, Cynthia. Aid thou my effort. I learn to aid the wretched. Let there be no obstacle to my words ; and let no one march slower on account of my sudden enterprise. We ought not to revile even the idle. We have obeyed many ; we have harmed none. My brother's wife was always reviling his slaves. Your things please you, mine please me. Let young men learn to command themselves. *And let not (194) roses be wanting to the banquet, nor the ever-green parsley, nor the quick-fading lily.* Know you not that kings have far-reaching hands ? It is not lawful to injure another. We wish to be rich not only for ourselves. We understand that a beautiful house is (= has been) built for its owners, not for the mice. We often put ducks' eggs under hens, the young birds born from which are fed by them as by their mothers. What has been like that war ? What chance took thee from me ? Thus ye bear fleeces not for yourselves, ye sheep. The slave had promised the exile that he would kill the queen. No one is more friendly to me, nor more pleasant, nor more dear. I will spare you alone. In a state, those who have no resources envy the good. A wolf is very like a dog. It is an allowed fact that a wolf is very like a dog. Do not envy your brother.

EXERCISE 37. Page 103.

Cæsar primam et tertiam legiones castris præsidio reliquit. Hunc librum mihi dono dedit. Nonne hoc civibus commodo fuit ? Pauperibus est succurrendum. Hostibus a militibus nostris fortiter resistebatur. Laudi tuæ invidetur. Nobis parceretur. Quis tibi persuasit ut hoc faceres ? Num tibi persuasum est ut Romam profisciscaris ? Poeta omnibus ludibrio fuisse videtur. Ea res mihi curæ magnæ fuit. Parendum est legibus. Orator civibus persuadere non potest ut pauperibus succurrant. Civibus ab oratore persuaderi non potest ut pauperibus succurrant. Est mihi filius qui curæ est maximæ. Multis ignoscendum est a quibus nobis maledictum est. Liber

puero dono datus est. Iis ignoscendum est qui inviti peccaverunt. Domus pulcra sæpe domino dedecori fit. Mendacibus nunquam creditur. Amicis non est irascendum. Tibi noceri non potest. Legati, quum viderent se omnibus ludibrio esse, domum redierunt. Sibi ipsi odio erit. Spes nulla hostibus resistendi manet.

Attālus gave his kingdom to the Romans as a gift. The allies had come as an aid to the Romans. To whom will it have been an advantage? The rich are wont to be envied. The ant of great industry is an instance. That was a pleasure to me. We must not revile even enemies. 'Tis ill trusting⁹ an enemy. I shall easily persuade you. You will be easily persuaded. Master, will you not spare the boys? Will not the boys be spared by you? We must obey (our) parents. Parents will be obeyed by good sons. Two legions had been left by Cæsar as a protection to the camp. Cæsar answered the Belgæ briefly. The Belgæ were briefly answered by Cæsar. That basest of all (men) had done you no harm. No harm had been done to you by that basest of all (men). It is a great honour to you to have come to the aid of the allies (lit. *for an aid to the allies*). He replied that he was hateful to himself. We must make amends to the farmers, into whose meadows our sons had gone to play. The unwilling are not easily persuaded of anything. Julia is believed to have been an object of laughter to her sister. That age not only is not envied, but it is even favoured. I have injured you unwillingly. He commanded that the citizens should not be spared. He who will venture to tell lies or to deceive his father will easily be induced to deceive every one else.

EXERCISE 38. Page 106.

Pavonis cauda variis coloribus nitet. Vultu mæstissimo hæc fecit. Summâ celeritate domum rediit. Gallinæ pullos suos pennis fovēt nē frigore lædantur. Animalia multa lacte aluntur. Frater meus, dum proficiscebatur cum amico, a servo cultro vulneratus est. Filium meum ad te misi cum hac epistola. Qui metuit ea quæ vitari

non possunt, is nullo modo animo quiēto potest vivere. Exsul fame mortuus esse dicitur. Oratores cum silentio audīti sunt. Omnes reginæ morte dolebant. Cives gaudio clamaverunt. Stando fessi sumus. Tauri cornibus se defendunt. Oratorem cum voluptate audii. Pueri epistola magnâ curâ scripta erat. Audimus puerum a fratre suo vapulasse. Mundus a Deo factus est. Pater meus magno corpore fuit.

This can on no account be done. Our soldiers resisted the enemy with all their might. *Some* animals go to food (pasture) by walking, *others* by creeping, *others* by flying, *others* by swimming. Not even now do we distinguish with our eyes what (p. 67, note) we see. The king, frightened by Cæsar's reputation, sent his own children as hostages. He replied that he would rather be robbed by a citizen than be sold by an enemy. You will depart conquered in singing. His father had a big head, piercing eyes, (and) large feet (lit. was of, etc. etc., 249, 4). The good hate sinning from love of virtue. He was a man of the greatest talent, skilled in literature, of much industry and great labour. *It is* not always the wayfarer *who* * is killed by the robber, (but) often the robber by the wayfarer. Be advised; *and* do *not* imitate the examples of the wicked. Many, having imitated the examples of the wicked, have been beaten by angry parents. Cæsar persuaded the conquered Gauls to leave their territory with all their forces. We must pardon many by whom we have been hurt. My son was of so great industry that he was thought the most learned of all the pupils. If you had made these promises,⁵ all would have shouted out with joy. Let this be a wall of brass, to be conscious to one's self of nothing (wrong), to grow pale at no imputation-of-guilt. Life has given nothing to mortals without great industry. Men die in a thousand ways. Our littleness is an object of contempt to the Gauls, compared with the size of their bodies. Begin, tiny child, to recognize your mother by a smile. He hopes you will

* Ex. 79, note.

be persuaded by me. The traveller with an empty purse will sing in the presence of the robber.

EXERCISE 39. Page 108.

Abeunt hirundines hibernis mensibus. Milites, tertiâ noctis vigiliâ profecti, Saguntum oppidum venerunt. Illa victoria multo sanguine empta est. Plerique, ingenio freti, simul et cogitant et dicunt. Paucis contenti sumus. Hæc vobis indigna sunt. Commoda quibus utimur, lux quâ fruimur, a Deo nobis dantur. Nostri hostium castris potiti sunt. Cicerone exemplo utar. Consilio atque auctoritate niti solemus eorum quos amamus. Hi lacte, caseo, carne, vesci dicuntur. Amicus meus se phasêlum tribus talentis venditurum esse dixit. Eodem die natus sum, quo regina (nata est). Quo die natus est, obiit. Tertiâ vigiliâ cum tribus legionibus e castris profectus, ad eam partem hostium pervēnit quæ nondum flumen transierat. Boni civis est niti ut vitæ officiis fungatur. Mens hominis discendo et cogitando alitur. Conatus sum bene uti divitiis quas a patre meo accepi.

An auction will be held ; his wife, his slaves, everything, will be sold for gold. I bought these sheep at a great price. You know (how) to conquer ; you do not know (how) to use victory. The gods have granted to you riches and the art of enjoying (them). The age of youths is suitable for using these things.* We have trusted the fates ; we must appeal to the arbitration of war (lit. must use war as our umpire). You must use your own judgment. The Muse forbids the man worthy of praise to die. Despise pleasures : pleasure bought with pain is harmful. Not many flowers grow in the beginning of spring. We see that the advantages which we use, and the light which we enjoy, are given us by God. What the enemy had with difficulty accomplished in twenty days, Cæsar did in one day. If we sing-of the woods, let

* The Gerundive of *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, *vescor*, *potior*, may be used in Attraction, since these Verbs originally governed an Accusative. (Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 265.)

the woods be worthy of a consul. It is agreed that the citizens think you most unworthy of all honour. Philosophers teach that death is free from every evil. The one wants curbs, the other (wants) spurs. Let him who shall wish to obtain true glory discharge the duties of justice. We should speak good words on a good day. Cæsar had to do everything at once (133).

EXERCISE 40. Page 111.

Magni oratores, poetæ, et philosophi Athenis vixerunt. Romæ, Athenis, Corinthi, artes cultæ sunt. Annos decem Gadibus vixi. Primo vere Syracusis profectus est. Rus ex urbe vesperi profecturi sumus. Ruri vivere amamus. Ruri vivere jucundum est. Domi meæ bene dormitur. Pueri sedebant humi. Cæsar, paucos dies in Asiâ moratus, Pompeium Cypri visum esse audiit. Exsules ex Epheso urbe fugerunt. Ex Epheso in Italiam fugisse dicuntur. Legati Alexandriam ad regem missi sunt. Quum Carthagine essem, Hannibalem sæpe videbam. Domi militiæque fuit clarissimus. Legiones in Britanniam heri vesperi profectæ sunt. Audimus duas legiones Gadibus redituras esse. Sol non semper in eodem loco oritur.

Artemisia, the wife of Mausölus, king of Caria, made that famous sepulchre at Halicarnassus. There are often such great varieties in the weather that it is *different* * at Tuscûlum *and* at Rome. There is good living at Babylon. I hear that there is no gold nor silver in Britain. Would you not rather be at your own house without danger than at another person's (house) with danger? They were unwilling to go out of the house. They have fled from the city into the country; they desire to return from the country into the city. Arms are of little value abroad, unless there is prudence at home. Virtue is born in every place. He went into Asia to the king to serve (as a soldier).

Pompey, when ill, had been enjoined (244) by his phy-

* Lit. 'one' — 'another.'

sician to eat a thrush. When his slaves *said* that that bird could *not* be found anywhere in the summer time, except at Lucullus' house, who reared thrushes at home, Pompey forbade a thrush to be sought from thence, and ordered another bird to be prepared for him. *He also* * fled into Egypt to Alexandria, having been conquered by Cæsar at Pharsälus. There he was put to death by king Ptolemy.

EXERCISE 41. Page 114.

Pompilio rege mortuo, populus Tullum Hostilium regem creavit. Cæsar, munitis castris, duas legiones præsidio reliquit. Clamore audito, nostri acrius pugnaverunt. Naturâ et virtute ducibus, errari nullo modo potest. Pater meus, me puero, in Hispaniam imperator profectus est. Medici, causâ morbi inventâ, remedium esse inventum putant. Hæc me consule facta sunt. Germâni pellibus utuntur, magnâ corpõris parte nudâ. Pompeio victo, Cæsar in Asiam profectus est. Frater meus, me inscio, equum vendidit. Urbe captâ, hostes pacem oraverunt. Cæsare hæc locuto, legati domum redierunt. Pollicito iudice se adfuturum esse, fratri meo facile persuadebitur ut Romam proficiscatur. Manifestum est, negotium te invito confici non posse. Scriptâ epistolâ, puer lusum abiit. Lectâ epistolâ, summâ celeritate rediit.

Why do you laugh? The name being changed, the story is told of yourself. The war with¹⁵ the Helvetii having been concluded, ambassadors from nearly the whole of Gaul came together to Cæsar to congratulate him. Of thee he used to sing when day approached, of thee when day departed. The wind being favourable, the fleet returned into the harbour. If we are unwilling, you will in vain strive to finish the business. The war was waged under the command of the king. That is said to have been done when the king was alive. When the rose has been taken away, the scent of roses remains in the hand. Is it not true that the scent of roses remains in

* Lit. 'he the same (man).'

the hand when the rose has been taken away? He spoke in the hearing of many (lit. many listening). When the sun rises everything becomes clearer. These things were known to me without any instructor.

Epimenides, having gone out of the city alone, when a sudden storm of rain compelled him, *entered* * into a certain cave and fell asleep for forty-seven years without-interruption. At length, having been released from his slumber, he goes forth from the cave; he looks around; he sees everything changed, the woods, the rivers, the trees, the fields. He approaches to the city; he neither knows† any one, nor was he recognized by any one.

The townsfolk, having thrown a large quantity of arms from the wall into the trench which was in front of the town, so that the piles of arms were almost level with the top of the wall, having thrown the gates open, remained quiet (on) that day.

Sertorius, in the first battle against the Cimbri, (though) wounded, having lost his horse, crossed the Rhone, a most rapid stream, by swimming, having retained his corselet and shield.

EXERCISE 42. Page 116.

[*Quam* omitted.]

Virtute nihil est pulcrius. Aurum gravius est argento. Vere et æstate dies sunt noctibus longiores. Nonne argentum levius est auro? Turpis fuga mortis omni morte pejor est. Quæ dixi, ea sole ipso sunt clariora. Audio phasælum tuum meo esse celeriore. Opulenta est urbs quam illi vidērunt; urbs de quâ nos loquimur omnibus est opulentior. Facta verbis sunt difficiliora.

[*Quam* expressed.]

Ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia. Majus est omnibus prodesse, quam opes magnas habere. Constat solem majorem esse quam terram. Nemini magis

* Lit. 'having entered . . . fell asleep.'

† The Perf. of *nosco* has a Present force (L. P. § 74).

invideo quam tibi. Dixit se malle esse sapientem quam videri. Animi voluptates majores sunt quam corporis. Ciceronis libros sæpius legimus quam Sophœclis. Hostium fortitudo non minor fuit quam nostrorum militum. Argentum accipere malo quam epistolas.

What is more to be cultivated than philosophy? Many persons bear prosperity more wisely than adversity. The people of Rome saw nothing with-greater-satisfaction than the elephants with their howdahs, which, not without a consciousness of their captivity, were following the victorious horses with lowered necks. We believe our eyes more than our ears. What is more hard than rock? Zeuxis and Polygnôtus did not use more than four colours. Many things are easier to say than to do (140). Nothing is more silly than silly laughter. We ought to fear nothing more than that consul. If you had set out for Britain, no one in that island would have been more skilful than you. Nothing is better than agriculture, nothing more delightful, nothing more worthy of a gentleman. Our country ought to be dearer to us than ourselves. The boy's countenance pleased us more than that of the girl. The ancient Romans increased their empire more by sparing the conquered than by conquest.

A certain man, who had learnt to stand long on one foot, *having said* (200) to a certain Lacedæmonian, that he did not think any of the Lacedæmonians could do the same as long, the other replied, 'Nay; but geese can stand longer than you.'

EXERCISE 43. Page 119.

Sol multo major est quam terra. Æstate dies aliquanto longiores sunt quam hieme. Quanto tempus est felicius, tanto brevius esse videtur. Trunci arborum cortice obducuntur, quo sint a frigore et calore tutiores. Legem brevem esse oportet quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur. Multa locutus est, ut sapiens videretur. Multa locutus est, quo sapientior videretur. Vultum ne pinxeris (*or* noli pingere), quo junior videaris. Solis calor multo major est quam ullius ignis.

Astronomers teach us that the sun is many times larger than the earth. I think (that) something ought to be given to the physician that he may be the more attentive. Catullus, the worst poet of all, returns thanks to you; the worst poet of all by as much as you are the best advocate of all. The towers on the walls of Babylon were ten feet higher than the walls. Let us sing of somewhat loftier subjects. The more a man shall have denied himself, (the) more will he receive from the gods. He is careless about his own safety and that of his friends. We have seen your horses and those of your brother. We are advised by philosophers to carry ourselves the more humbly the higher we are.

EXERCISE 44. Page 121.

Confecto negotio, abire tibi licet. Servo cultrum acquirere licuit. Agricolas agros hieme arare oportuit. Tu negotium uno die conficere potuisti. Nonne cæteris discipulis persuadere potuisti ne hæc facerent? Licet tibi beato esse. Tibi beato esse licuit. Hæc fieri non oportuit. Dicit regem adesse oportuisse. Dicit se adesse oportuisse. Homini gloriæ servire non licet. Nonne ei Athenis vivere licuit? Nonne Syracusas redire te oportuit? Civibus Atheniensibus a Lacedæmoniis parcebatur. Nonne civibus Atheniensibus a Lacedæmoniis parci oportuit?

I may live happily. I might have lived happily. He says that he can teach boys letters. He said that he could teach boys letters. He says that he could have taught the boys letters. No one may lead an army against his country. May I do this? Every one ought to be content with that amount of time which is given him for living. (Lit. What *amount* of time is granted to each for living, with that ought he to be content.) He who runs ought to strive to conquer. Ought not a good citizen to strive to free his country from danger? All men, who are ambitious to excel the other animals, ought to strive with all their might not to pass through life in obscurity. Soldiers, it will be your duty to defend the

city. You ought to eat to live, not live to eat. We ought to pity those who are unhappy through misfortune. Their country ought to be not less dear to men than their children. Who could have been spared? My brother cannot be persuaded to live at Cadiz. We shall not be allowed even to speak.

EXERCISE 45. Page 122.

Vereor ne me deseras. Vereor ut labōres tantos sustinere possis. Avari semper metuunt ut satis habeant. Romæ timor summus fuit ne Galli redirent. Pavor ceperat milites ne vulnus Scipionis mortiferum esset. Imprōbi semper sunt in metu ne poenā afficiantur. Veremur ne hunc labōrem frustra susceperis. Pater veritus est ne filius suus læderetur. Periculum fuit ut a militibus nostris resisteretur. Semper est periculum ne feminæ, semel exorsæ loqui, finem facere nequeant.

One thing is to be feared, that you should seem to have been wanting to yourself. Amongst the Romans there was not only sadness, but fear also that the enemy would attack the camp. That man was so rich that he measured his money ; so mean that he did not dress himself better than a slave ; he was always in fear that starvation would overtake him.

There is danger that he will overwhelm you with words. There is no danger that you will not find the place. I fear that no true consolation can be found.

EXERCISE 46. Page 125.

Sapiens nunquam dubitabit quin immortalis sit animus. Nemo est tam bonus quin interdum peccet. Haud dubito quin pueros litteras docere possis. Nemo erit tam stultus quin hæc fateatur. Negari non potest quin turpius sit fallere quam falli. Timoleonem mater, post fratris necem, nunquam adspexit quin eum fratricidam impiumque vocaret. Milites inhiberi non poterant quin clamarent. Nemo est quin putet hæc fieri oportere. Nihil impedit quominus id facere possimus. Quid obstitit tibi quominus ad ludos spectandos venires. Milites Cæsaris ægre retenti

sunt quin in oppidum irrumperent. Mors sapientem non deterrebit quominus reipublicæ suisque consulat.

There is nothing that cannot be distorted by misrepresentation.* There is scarcely any day that my brother does not come to my house. There is scarcely any part of cattle that is not made for our advantage. There is no one who would not rather be anywhere than where he is. The law having been proposed for recalling Cicero, *no citizen thought he had a sufficiently valid excuse for not being present.*† I will not object to everybody reading my writings. I decline no dangers. He says that he does not refuse to meet all dangers. I am hindered by grief from writing more to you. Nothing is so difficult that it cannot be discovered by search. Who doubts that there are riches in virtue? Old age does not hinder us from applying-ourselves-to literature.

EXERCISE 47. Page 127.

Unde sol lucem suam habet? Ubi es? Quid rides? Potes-ne scribere, puer? Vis-ne miser esse? Nonne laudari volunt poetæ? An tu esse me beatum putas? Licet-ne mihi abire? Quid oportet me dicere? Quid oportuit me facere? Quando Romam profecturus es? O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Quid vis? Num quid vis? Num quis tibi irascitur?

Do you believe that a happy life can be led (206) without virtue? Can then the fish love the fisherman? What were you doing? Where is the general? Whence do you come, *or*, Where do you come from? The queen is intending to come. When? To-day.—You are always saying that you will live to-morrow, Postumus, to-morrow; tell me, when does that to-morrow of yours come? How far off that to-morrow of yours is! Where is it, or whence is it to be sought? Tell me for how much that to-morrow of yours can be bought. You will

* Lit. 'by relating (it) badly.'

† Lit. 'to no citizen did an excuse seem valid enough by which the less he should be present' (289).

live to-morrow : it is too late already to live to-day, Postumus. That man is wise, Postumus, whosoever lived yesterday.—Do you then ask me to send you my books, Julia? I will not do (so): for you wish to sell, not to read them.

A crab was saying to his son, 'My son, why do you walk with sidelong steps? Why don't you go straight forward?' 'I will do so,' replied the son, 'when I shall first have seen you doing the same.'

EXERCISE 48. Page 128.

Nescio unde sol ignem suum habeat. Incertum est ubi sit. Puellam interrogavi cur rideret. Puerum interrogavi num scribere posset. Interrogatus num putaret me beatum esse, tacuit. Dic mihi num abire liceat. Interrogavi quando Romam profecturi essent. Dic mihi quid me dicere oportuerit. Nescio quid te dicere oporteat. Interrogavit me quid facerem. Dic mihi quid de libris meis sentias.

Choose which (of the two) you wish. I do not know to whom I gave the book. Do not inquire what is to be to-morrow. I for my part have never heard a Faun's voice. If you say that you have heard (one), I will believe you, although I am altogether ignorant what a Faun is. When the king was ignorant which of them was Orestes, Pylades asserted that he was Orestes, in order that he might be killed in his (Orestes') stead. Let us see which can write the more. The river Saône flows into the Rhone with marvellous smoothness of current, in such a way that the eyes cannot distinguish * in which direction it is flowing.

When Xenocrâtes the philosopher was present at the scurrilous conversation of certain persons, and was silent, one of them inquiring why he alone restrained his tongue, he said, 'Because I have sometimes repented of having spoken, never of having been silent.'

* Lit. 'it cannot be distinguished by the eyes' (208).

Solon, when he was asked why he had enacted no punishment for (against) the man who had slain a parent, replied that he had supposed that no one would do it.

When Cato was asked whom he loved most of all, he replied, 'My brother.'

Dionysius, of whom we have spoken before, having pillaged (200) the shrine of Proserpina at Locri, was sailing to Syracuse; and when he was scudding along with a most favourable wind, 'Do you see, my friends,' said he, laughing, 'what a fine voyage is granted by the immortal gods to sacrilegious persons?'

Socrates, when the question had been asked (206) of him whether he did not think Archelaus happy, said, 'I do not know; for I have never conversed with him.'

EXERCISE 49. Page 130.

(Direct.) Sumus-ne mortales, an immortales? Utrum major est sol, an minor quàm terra? Uter est infelicior, cæcus an surdus? Vidisti-ne reginam, an non?

(Indirect.) Multum interest valentes imbecilli-ne simus. Nihil refert utrum sit aureum poculum, an vitreum. Stellarum numerus par an impar sit, incertum est. Hominibus prodesse natura jubet: servi liberi-ne sint, quid refert?

I know that pain is not a moral offence. Leave off teaching me that. Teach me this, that it is of no consequence whether I feel pain or not. That only is of consequence, whether he came to the city, or returned from the city. Will you never understand that you must make up your mind whether those men are murderers or champions of liberty? Iphicrâtes, when he was asked whether he thought more highly of his father or of his mother, said, 'My mother.' Do you remember this imperfectly, or have I not sufficiently understood it, or have you changed your opinion? Is he (the man) whom I am seeking or not? I know not whether I am to congratulate you or to fear you.

EXERCISE 50. Page 131.

Clamabat, quasi surdus essem. Utinam malorum exempla nunquam imiter! Utinam hoc tibi voluptati sit! Nemo, quamvis sit locuples, aliorum ope carere potest. Utinam hoc verum sit! O si quisque virtutem colat! Licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, sæpe tamen causa virtutum est.

Pain, thou art ineffectual: however troublesome thou art, I will never own that thou art an evil. O if yonder nearest corner were enclosed,* which now spoils-the-shape-of my farm! I must walk with a staff, as if I were lame.

Small (children) at the moment of birth lie as if they were altogether without life. One ought to think in such a manner as if some one could look into one's inmost heart. I will pretend as though I were now going out. I will speak, although he threaten me *with*¹⁸ death. Life is short, although it extend beyond a thousand years. O that Jupiter would bring back to me the past years! However much I love our friend, nevertheless I cannot praise him.

Alexander at Ephesus, having gazed at his portrait, which Apelles, the most celebrated painter of that time, had painted, praised the painting less than it deserved. When, however, Alexander's horse, having been brought in, neighed to the painted horse, as if it also were a real horse, Apelles said, 'O king, yonder horse seems to be more skilled in the art of painting than you.'

EXERCISE 51. Page 133.

(a) Belgæ legatos ad Cæsarem miserunt qui pacem peterent. Legati Carthaginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatui populo-que Romano gratias agerent, peterent-que ut obsides redderentur. Puer patrem argentum rogavit quo canem emēret.

* Lit. 'were added.'

(b) Sunt qui putent urbem captum iri (150). Inveniunt qui hoc dicerent. Erant qui pollicerentur se nihil nos celaturos esse. Majus est dedecus quam quod aestimetur, *or* aestimari possit. Non desunt qui dicant te mentiri. Non is es qui nobis imperare possis. Erant qui putarent iudicium nostrum non utendum esse.* Non defuerunt qui dicerent nos victum iri. Quis est, quamvis sit adolescens, qui sciat se ad noctem victurum esse?

(c) Magister pueros ad se vocari jussit: ii, qui nihil timerent, statim advenerunt. Laudandi sunt illi milites, qui fortiter pugnaverint. Pythius, qui esset apud omnes ordines gratus, piscatores ad se convocavit, et eos rogavit ut ante suos hortos piscarentur. Erras qui putes me tibi nocere velle. Stultus es qui hoc facias.

(d) Hic philosophus, qui sit sapiens, multa temere dixisse creditur. Venatores, qui vulpem summâ diligentia investigaverint, reperire non potuerunt. Hostes, qui fortissime pugnaverint, a militibus nostris fugati sunt.

O fair-haired Ceres, may'st thou have a chaplet of wheat from my farm, to hang before the doors of thy temple. There are some who say that the army will be put to flight. He does not seem sufficiently fit to be entrusted with the business.† I for my part, although I had taken up Greek literature late-in-life, still when I had come to Athens, stayed there several days. We sleep whole nights, and there is scarcely any on which we do not dream. There are some who wish to banish the good and wise from the city. There were some who believed that Crassus was not ignorant of Catiline's design. There were some who wished to injure you. Who is there who does not hate forward boys? I pity you *for making* (305, 3) this man your enemy. He is worthy *to be loved*³¹ by all. There is no animal except man that has any knowledge of God. You have nothing to be afraid of (305, 2). I hear nothing which I am sorry to have heard, I say nothing which I

* Or, 'iudicio nostro non utendum esse' (130, 254). Compare note on p. 35 of this book.

† Lit. 'to whom the business may be entrusted.'

am sorry to have said. I am too great for Fortune to injure (305, 2). Nature gave man reason wherewith the desires of his mind (his passions) might be regulated (305, 1). *Ælius* used to write speeches for other people to deliver. There was nothing new for me to write to you. I seem to myself to have erred in doing (in that I did) this. I am not one (the man) to believe this. You are not the man to boast. *Cicero*, although he had kept the soldiers in camp with the utmost care, on the seventh day sent five cohorts into the nearest cornfields to forage.

EXERCISE 52. Page 135.

Filiam ad se vocavit, jussitque librum suum quærere. Tarquinius regnum affectavit. Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina. Omnes crudelitatem tuam horrent. Omnes stultitiam hominis mirantur. Cives bonæ reginæ mortem dolebant. Speramus meliora. Cæsar Helvetios adventum suum expectare jussit. Phaëthon patris equos optâsse dicitur. Cæsar militum temeritatem reprehendit. Sapientis est gloriam non sitire. Nos patriam fugimus. Sapientis est famæ mendacia ridere. Vereor ne mortem metuas, quamvis vitæ te tædeat. Qui recte vixit, aut spernit mortem, aut æquo animo expectat.

I do not laugh at these things, although you laugh. One ought not to laugh at vices. Foolish words or deeds* are laughed at. Jupiter laughs at perjured lovers. I already cease to wonder at that which I used to wonder at formerly. We often long for forbidden things. The more water is drunk, the more it is thirsted for. Man must always wait for his last day. That which was reckoned as *praiseworthy* to *Marcus Metellus*, you find fault with in me. What exile has fled from himself also? To those who seek (321) much much is wanting. He was thirsting for our blood.

Gellia, when she is alone, does not weep for her lost father: if any one is present, the bidden tears leap forth.

Agis, king of the *Lacedæmonians*, having heard (200)

* Lit. 'things said or done foolishly.'

that his soldiers were in dread of the multitude of the enemy, said, 'We need not inquire how many the enemy are, but where they are.' The same (king) having been asked how many soldiers he had, said, 'As many as are sufficient for putting the enemy to flight.'

EXERCISE 53. Page 137.

Cæsar, expositis militibus, e navi ipse exiit. Cæsar, convocatis militibus (*or*, quum milites convocasset), equitatum flumen transire jussit. Patres convenerant. Clamorem istum desine. Desierant* voces. Illud jam mirari desivimus quod olim mirabamur. Romæ non moraturi sumus. Vidisti-ne hominem per urbem festinantem? Opus festinabant. Te monuimus ne festinares abire. Licet mutentur alii, non ego mutabor. Præterita mutare non possumus. Num consilium tuum mutavisti? Tempestas classem morata est (157). Manifestum est tempestatem classem morari. Pastor pascit oves. Oves summo monte pascebantur. Militum numerus augendus est. Feminas hortatus sum ne sese ex eo loco moverent. Servos ad bellum movisse dicitur. Arundines vento flectuntur. Servus epistolas crematurus erat. Totum oppidum igne crematum est. E summâ domo urbem flagrantem videre poterimus. Equus humi volvitur. Lapisolvebatur. Cur volvis oculos? Huc converte oculos. Omnes in me conversi sunt, *or*, sese converterunt. Galli potestatem suam senescentem, Germanorum crescentem viderunt (278). Negari non potest quin mors omnes maneat. Ramus frangitur. Nonne vides ramum frangi?

O Phosphorus, bring back the day. Why dost thou delay our joys? Against the coming of Cæsar,† O Phosphorus, bring back the day. Hasten your flight. These things I wrote in-haste. All those things were being hastened on-the-part-of the servants. The man who is always hastening and is overwhelmed in increasing his substance, has thrown away his arms, and has quitted

* *L. P.* § 59, note.

† *Lit.* 'Cæsar being about to come.' Abl. Abs.

the ranks* of virtue. The tree burns together with its leaves. The wound must be burnt. The love of praise increases. It is better to bend than to break. Cæsar assembled the soldiers; *and when they* (314) had assembled, he found fault with their rashness. I offered my book to your sister. No opportunity offered of seeing the queen. Cæsar landed the legions from the ships. We know that the muscles are diseased when they move without our consent. Bees fed Jupiter.

Cæsar, having landed his army, and having chosen a suitable site for the camp, having left ten cohorts by the sea, and three hundred cavalry, to be a protection to the ships, in the third watch hastened to the enemy.

EXERCISE 54. Page 138.

You are looking for danger, *and* nothing can be more foolish than *that*. Cræusa married Æneas; *but* when *she* was dead he married Lavinia. Reason teaches (us) that there are gods; *and this* being granted, we must confess that the universe is administered by their design. Nothing is more loveable than virtue, *and* he who shall have obtained *it* will be beloved by us. Cicero was the greatest orator; *for* who ever surpassed *him* in speaking? The eyes, like watchmen, occupy the highest place, *that* having *thence* the largest view,† they may discharge their function. Cæsar was informed that the Helvetii had crossed the river. *And* when he had heard *this*, he himself, having set out from the camp with three legions, followed with the utmost speed. Do not go away; *but* if you do *it*, you will be sorry. I am grieving for my father's death; *for* if I had obeyed *him*, I should have erred less. We must shun that brother of yours; *for* however much we love *him*, we cannot praise him.

Cæsar, having met with suitable weather, a little after midnight unmoored his vessels, all (of) which reached the mainland *in safety* (p. 105, note). But two transports

* Lit. 'the post of virtue.'

† Ex quo = ut ex eo, 'in order that beholding most things from it,' etc. (305, 1.)

of the number were unable to reach the same harbours *as** the rest (reached), and were carried down a little lower. *But* when the soldiers had been landed from *these* ships, the Morini stood round about them, and ordered them to lay down their arms. When they were defending themselves, having formed a circle, about six thousand of the enemy quickly assembled at the noise : *and this* circumstance having been announced, Cæsar sent all the cavalry out of the camp to their assistance.

Dionysius, when he was wishing to play at ball, and was putting off his tunic, is said to have handed his sword to a young man whom he loved. Hereupon, when a certain intimate (friend) had said jesting, 'You are entrusting your life to him indeed at all events,' and (when) the young man had smiled, he ordered both to be killed. *But* when *this* was done, he grieved so much that he took nothing more deeply to heart in his life.

Iphicrâtes, a general of the Athenians, when he was holding Corinth with a garrison, and was going round (visiting) the watches in person just before the approach of the enemy, ran through with his spear a sentinel whom he had found sleeping. *But* when certain persons blamed *this* act, he said, 'As I found him, so I left him.'

EXERCISE 55. Page 140.

Whatever I say (*shall say*) either will or will not be. Soldiers ! here we must conquer or die. Some parts of the earth are uncultivated, because they are either frozen with cold or are parched with heat. How ill-humoured you are may be understood even from this, *or*, It may be understood even from this how ill-humoured you are. They thought (that) they should either persuade the Romans or compel them by force. Thus, either by accident or by the decree of the immortal gods, they suffered punishment. Without the heat of the sun

* See 174.

neither can animals live nor plants grow. He is neither timid nor rash. Too much sleep is good for neither the mind nor the body. I prefer even the most unjust peace to the most just war. The influence of Caius was at that time very great. Live happy, and live mindful of us, whether we shall exist, or whether the fates should will us *to be no more*.^{*} Poets wish either to do good or to give pleasure. That is either true or false. Bodies change; nor shall we be to-morrow what we either have been or are. I was permitted to have seen the countenances of gods, either because I am a bard, or because I sing of sacred subjects.

EXERCISE 56. Page 142.

Pious men will attain to happiness which will last for ever. No one who looks at the whole earth will doubt of Divine Providence. Some call happy him who lives in the country, others (call happy him who lives) in the city. The wise man praises (those) good things which will always please. All men who do one thing (but) pretend another are wicked. Pisistrātus is said to have arranged the books of Homer, which were before in disorder. The mind of one who acts wrongly is never without fear. A talkative man cannot hold his tongue about what is intrusted to him. A flatterer either praises what ought to be abused, or abuses what ought to be praised. We should be angry with sins, not with sinners. A fountain reflects the image of him who gazes into it. He follows those who fly.

EXERCISE 57. Page 143.

A lion roars when he is hungry. Xerxes, when he was conquered by the Greeks, fled back into Persia. Food is more pleasing when a man is hungry. A cold draught is most injurious to one who is perspiring. Dionysius the

^{*} Lit. 'to have been,' and so, 'to be no longer.' So the Romans said of a dead man 'vixit,' *he has lived*.

tyrant, when he had been expelled from Syracuse, used to teach boys at Corinth. It was announced to Quinctius Cincinnatus when he was ploughing that he had been made Dictator. I plucked these apples as I was sitting. We cannot use even our mind well when we are filled with much food and drink. Elephants injure no one except when they have been provoked. Alexander when dying had given his ring to Perdicas. Tarquinius while besieging Ardea lost his empire. He follows them while flying.*

EXERCISE 58. Page 143.

Who is there who, if he shoots the whole day, does not some time or other† hit the mark? If you are going to buy a horse, beware that you be not cheated. The enemy, if they have obtained this victory, will feel sure that they will be victorious always. The enemy, if they are conquered, will fly back into Persia. If I had been reminded I should have come. If I am set at liberty I will fly out of the city into the country (217). If I am driven from Rome I will teach boys at Carthage.

EXERCISE 59. Page 144.

I assert nothing, because I generally doubt and distrust myself. The enemy, from having obtained this victory, were feeling sure that they would be victorious always. Ducks cannot live without water, since they search for a great part of their food in the water. The stars appear small to us, because they are separated from us by a vast intervening space. The song of the swan is rightly considered fabulous, since it has never been heard.

* Not '*those who fly*,' as in the last Exercise. The use of '*eos*' implies that some persons are meant who have been spoken of before, and that he followed them while they were in the act of flying. '*Fugientes*' alone implies that a *part* fled, while the rest stood their ground.

† See p. 129, note.

EXERCISE 60. Page 145.

Men, though they sin every day, are not immediately visited with punishment. We pass over many things, though they are placed before our eyes. The eye, though it does not see itself, sees other things. Laughter sometimes breaks out so suddenly, that, though we desire to restrain it, we are unable. Though he said everything with a loud voice he was only pretending to be mad (lit. that he was mad). Though he was invited to supper, he has not yet come.

EXERCISE 61. Page 145.

Joseph, in Egypt, after suffering many misfortunes, was raised to the highest honours. The Israelites, after they went out of Egypt, sojourned forty years in Arabia. Most speeches are written after they have been already delivered, not in order that they may be delivered. Dionysius, after he was (*or* after having been) expelled from Syracuse, taught boys at Corinth. Alexander, after looking earnestly at Abdolonimus for a long time, asked him by what power of endurance he had borne his destitution. The Germans, after washing, take food.

EXERCISE 62. Page 146.

He obeys the divine commands, and devotes himself to virtue. Cræsus was conquered by Cyrus and deprived of his kingdom. Troy was taken by means of a wooden horse, and destroyed by fire. Cranes, when they seek warmer lands and cross the seas, form the figure of a triangle. Even that would not have happened if I had been quiet and had obeyed the laws. I will set out with the legions, and quickly be present. Titus Manlius, in the sight of two armies, slew the Gaul and stripped him of his chain. They had seized the man and were bringing him to Rome. The woman covered Alcibiades with her robe and burnt him.

EXERCISE 63. Page 147.

He obtained the kingdom without seeking it. The Romans, without being asked, offer aid to the Greeks. He exercises liberality without robbing himself. Admit no one into intimacy without knowing him. Many men abuse books without understanding them. It is a wise man's duty to have a regard for his private fortune, without doing anything contrary to morals.

EXERCISE 64. Page 148.

My consulship does not please Marcus Antonius, but it pleased Publius Servilius. Themistöcles did the same thing, but Pericles did not do the same. If you are determined to do it, do it; but do not afterwards lay the blame on me. I am not frightened from my design, but prevented by shame. It is either this or that; but it is not this, therefore it is that. Caius was acquitted; nevertheless he was fined a sum of money.* You see that nothing is so like death as sleep; and yet the minds of those who sleep especially declare their divine nature.

In that matter he was aided by his prudence; for, when he had routed the enemy, he settled affairs with the greatest justice. Nothing (was) more glorious than this battle; for never did so small a band rout so great an army.

That delay cost Atilius dear; for within a few days he lost his son. They therefore went out with twelve hounds. Aristides was nearly-of-the-same-age-as Themistöcles; accordingly he contended with him for the chief rule. Is no one then not wretched? *or*, Is then everybody wretched? You do no work, therefore you have nothing. The Lacedæmonians understood *this*;³ wherefore they wished them to be very weak.

* Ablative (253).

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES.

EXERCISE 65. Page 151.

Duæ ad Luceriam ferebant viæ, altera præter oram maris, aperta sed longior; altera per Furcûlas Caudinas brevior.

EXERCISE 66. Page 151.

Crescit arbor, quam ego sevi. Feminæ dolebunt, quarum filii interfecti sunt.* Vos, milites, qui fortiter pugnavistis, præmia habebitis. Libri, quos tibi dedi, quàm optimi sunt. Sunt qui putent telis utendum esse.

EXERCISE 67. Page 151.

Alexander, audiens Darium, Persarum regem innumēras militum copias parare, respondit, 'Unus lupus non timet multas oves.'

EXERCISE 68. Page 151.

Xerxes, ante navale prælium, quo victus est a Themistocle, quattuor millia armatorum Delphos miserat, ad diripiendum templum Apollinis.

EXERCISE 69. Page 152.

Circiter mediam noctem nuntiatum est profectos esse hostes, castra ardere. Simul certiores facti sumus per perfugas secundam et tertiam legiones in itinere esse, et primâ luce perventuras (esse). Caius milites hortatus est, ne hostem persequerentur; sed tantus fuit omnium ardor, ut cohiberi non possent.

EXERCISE 70. Page 152.

Constabat tertiam et decimam legiones ante noctem redituras esse; Cæsar autem, ne milites de auxilio desperarent, promisit se subsidia quàm primum præmissurum

* 'Interficiuntur' would mean 'are (now) being killed.'

esse. Castra tam egregie et naturâ et arte munita sunt, ut nemo vereretur ne expugnarentur. Cæsar, paucis legatis hortantibus, Caium operibus præfecerat.

EXERCISE 71. Page 152.

Eâdem ætate sex naves tempestate gravissimâ fractæ sunt. Tanta fuit vis venti et aquæ, ut una solum incolumis evaderet. Nautæ, qui²⁸ in navibus fractis erant, omnes perierunt: nam a præfecto classis imperatum erat ne quis e navi exiret (excederet).

EXERCISE 72. Page 153.

Puerulus quidam somnium mirum somniavisse dicitur. Nemus videbat, et in eo mensas plurimas, ubi pueri et puellæ epulabantur. Subito autem senex, medico similis, adesse visus est, qui, porrectâ manu, pilûlas et medicinas acerbas gustatu iis minatus est. Deinde senex puerulum in antrum duxit, ubi multi homines et feminæ ambulabant, catenis gravissimis onerati, quas frustra nitebantur ut decuterent. 'Hi omnes,' inquit, 'in nemore magico olim solebant epulari. Quoties nimium cibum, (or, nimis cibi*) edērunt, pars addita est oneri quod iis semper portandum erit. Nonne vides omnes dolores sentire acutissimos, quos ceteros celare conantur? Num tu iis similis esse cupis?' Hæc locutus abiit.

EXERCISE 73. Page 153.

Quum duo consules, quorum alter inops erat, alter autem avârus, in senatu contendērent, uter in Hispaniam ad bellum gerendum mittendus esset, Scipio rogatus sententiam, 'Neutrum,' inquit, 'mittite; quia alter nihil habet, alteri nihil est satis.'

EXERCISE 74. Page 153.

Venit ad Aristippum philosophum paterfamilias quidam, rogavitque ut filium suum erudiret. Quum vero ille pro mercede quingentas drachmas petiisset, pater deterritus pretio, (quod ignaro avaroque homini nimium videbatur,)

* See 229.

'Tanti,' inquit, 'servum emere possum.' Tum philosophus, 'Eme,' inquit, 'et habebis duo.'

EXERCISE 75. Page 154.

Senum morositas aliquid excusationis habet. Longæ feminarum vestes nimium pulvêris movent: digitos habent smaragdis et adamantibus ornatos; uniones fastidiunt.

EXERCISE 76. Page 154.

Videmus summos honores indignis sæpe dari. Quantum temporis omnes perdimus! Jucundum est inter ambulandum cum amicis collōqui. Cervus e silvâ veniens a canibus laceratus est. Magni animi est divitias spernere. Urbem Romam proficiscebatur. De proficiscendo deliberant. Milites proficiscentes vidimus. Belgæ de mittendis legatis deliberabant. Lusum it Mæcenas; dormitum ego. Hic colar, hic teneam cum Jove templa. Semper eris pauper, si pauper es, Æmiliane. Inter ambulandum multa mecum collocutus est. Tecum sum ambulaturus.

EXERCISE 77. Page 154.

Zeuxis, pictorum clarissimus, puerum pinxerat uvas gestantem. Ad quas cum advolâsset avis, Zeuxis, 'Uvas,' inquit, 'melius pinxi quàm puerum; alioquin avis puerum timuisset.'

EXERCISE 78. Page 154.

Nobis, qui patriam amamus, morte pejus est exsilium. Domum relinquere acerbum est; quanto pejus est patriam relinquere! In hac beatâ urbe libertate fruimur; pecuniam quærere, liberosque alere possumus. Exsul libertatem amittet; nihil quærere poterit; ipse sui-que fame morientur. Quod si nobis Româ in Scythiam eundum est, iudices, conjugibus liberis-que nostris imperate ut domi maneant, ne nobiscum moriantur.

EXERCISE 79. Page 155.

Supra tectum domûs stans hædus lupo prætereunti maledicebat. Cui lupo, 'Non tu,' inquit, 'sed tectum

mihi maledicit.'—Patri ejus invidetur. Nescit filius patri suo invideri. Nescit pater sibi invideri.

EXERCISE 80. Page 155.

Nostri milites tam pauci erant ut prælium committere non auderemus; audiveramus enim hostem, ut nos superaret, omnes socios convocâsse. Ne quid tamen salutis castrorum deesset, imperator tormenta, tironibus exercenda, in muris poni jussit.

EXERCISE 81. Page 155.

Itaque diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Sub noctem advenerunt nuntii qui Claudium docerent equitatum (*or*, equites) ad summum jugum se recepisse. Circiter duo millia militum ei prælio superfuerunt: qui quum totam noctem contendissent, ad castra incolumes pervenerunt. Proximo die militibus persuaderi non poterat ut e castris excederent.

EXERCISE 82. Page 156.

Oppidani legatos hortati erant ne longius irent pabulatum. Lustra tam densa erant, ut nemo hostem ibi latentem posset cernere. Itaque militibus imperatum est ut intra castra manerent, et munitiones augerent. Nuntiatum est Cæsarem proximo die adventurum esse, et secum subsidia ducturum. De Trebio nihil poterant audire.

EXERCISE 83. Page 156.

Acie instructâ, Trebius suos hortatus est ut hostes summa ope aggrederentur. 'Spero,' inquit, 'hoc prælium rebus Romanis commodo fore (*or*, futurum esse). Pollicitus sum me milites meos non incolumes solum, sed etiam victores, reducturum esse. Non modo pro vitâ, sed etiam pro famâ hodie pugnate. Ne Pœnorum quidem exercitus vos vincere potuerunt. Nolite vinci a barbâris.' Quibus auditis (quæ quum audivissent), milites rogabant ut in hostem quàm primum ducerentur.

EXERCISE 84. Page 156.

Vulpes, laqueo capta,* quum amissâ caudâ evasisset, non vivendam esse vitam existimabat. Itaque convocatis vulpibus† persuadere conabatur (347, 3) ut caudas abscinderent, quo dedecus suum facilius celaret. At ex iis quædam respondit, 'Si tua cauda incolumis fuisset, illud nobis non suasisses.'

EXERCISE 85. Page 157.

Quum fur cibum cani obtulisset, quo, tacente cane ipse consulis domum facilius iniret, canis ita locutus est;—'An vis me tacere, ne domino meo præsidio sim? Erras. Nam benevolentia ista repentina me cavere jubet ne tu culpâ meâ domino noceas.'

EXERCISE 86. Page 157.

Convocatis militibus, dixit se in Morinorum fines incursionem facturum esse. Persuasum erat huic genti ut sedes pristinas relinquerent, ubi multos annos habitaverant. Hostem potentiores Cæsar nunquam viderat; ac verebantur milites ne superarentur. Cæsar autem, hortatus eos ne de rebus secundis desperarent, promisit se prælium quam primum commissurum esse.

EXERCISE 87. Page 157.

Canis latrando tauros impediabat quominus pabulo fruerentur. Cui unus e tauris, 'Nonne pudet te,' inquit, 'tantæ acerbitalis, qui neque ipse pabulum edere‡ possis, neque eos patiaris, qui possunt?'

* Vulpes is *fem.* Our English idiom, however, prefers the masculine.

† Or, 'vulpes convocavit, et conata est,' etc.

‡ Or, *esse.* App. XX, F.

EXERCISE 88. Page 157.

Sunt qui dicant habitari in Lunâ, eam-que esse terram multarum urbium et montium. Sapiens rectius appellabitur rex quàm Tarquinius, qui nec se nec suos regere potuit; rectius (appellabitur) magister populi quàm Sylla; rectius dives quàm Crœsus. Nonne præstat sapientem esse quàm divitem?

EXERCISE 89. Page 158.

Cicâda esuriens ad formicas venit, et rogat ut paullulum cibi sibi dent. Cui illæ responderunt, 'Æstate quærere te oportuit.' 'Mihi non vacabat,' inquit cicada. 'Quid faciebas igitur?' 'Cantando operam dabam,' inquit. Tum illæ, 'Si cecinisti,' inquiunt, 'æstate, hieme saltato.'

EXERCISE 90. Page 158.

An constat lunam in illa terra nunquam videri, et solem nunquam occidere? Quot sunt? Dic mihi quot sint. 'Ego,' inquit Claudius, 'plus pecuniæ habeo quam tu, qui dives sis.' 'Ignosce mihi,' respondit Caius, 'ego, qui salute utar, opulentior sum quam tu.'

EXERCISE 91. Page 158.

Quum multos annos Carthagine vixisset, Gades rediit. Utrum Gadibus an Alexandriæ mavis vivere? Gallia est divisa in tres partes, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui Galli appellantur.

EXERCISE 92. Page 159.

Post multos annos regis cujusdam filius per illam terram iter faciebat; cui senex narravit palatium pulcerrimum supra spinētum latere, virginem-que regiam eximiæ pulcritudinis cum omnibus ministris ibi dormire. 'Multi juvenes,' inquit, 'venerunt, et dumum perrumpere conati sunt: sed omnes, in mediis dumis impediti, morte miserimâ perierunt.' 'Cur ita loquëris?' respondit juvenis: 'me nunquam deterrebis quominus nitar ut dumum per-

rumpam. Licet aliis persuadere possis, mihi persuadere non poteris ut consilium tuum sequar.' Hæc locutus, in medium spinetum insiluit.

EXERCISE 93. Page 159.

Rana quædam, domo profecta, dixit se omnium medicinarum esse peritissimam, et morbis omnibus mederi posse. Cui vulpes respondit, 'Cur tu aliis das præcepta, quæ isti claudicationi mederi non possis?'

EXERCISE 94. Page 159.

Cottæ, viro suarum verum negligenti, nullo modo persuaderi poterat ut parsimoniâ uteretur. Villa ejus auro, argento, tabellis, signis, abundabat. Equum nunquam aspexit quin emeret. Tandem, deficiente pecuniâ, media nocte, insciis amicis, domo *profectus*, ad extremas Galliæ partes *fugit* (337). Quamvis vero fateatur se dignum esse qui culpetur, vereor ne stultitiæ unquam illum pæniteat.

EXERCISE 95. Page 160.

Asinus et vulpes, in silvas venatum egressi, leoni occurrerunt. Vulpes, verita ne interficeretur, ad leonem profecta promisit se asinum ei tradituram esse. Quum asinus, vulpe duce, in puteum decidisset, leo ad vulpem conversus est; 'Asino,' inquit, 'alio die potiri potero.'

EXERCISE 96. Page 160.

Miraris cur libellos meos tibi toties oranti non donem? Magna causa est; ne tu mihi libellos tuos dones.—Non amo te, Sābīdī, nec possum dicere quare. Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te.—Lesbia, quid juras te Bruto consule natam? * Mentiris, nata es, Lesbia, rege Numā.—Animi lineamenta pulciora sunt quàm corporis.

* Supply 'esse.'

EXERCISE 97. Page 160.

Thales, interrogatus an facta hominum deos fallerent,
'Ne cogitata quidem,' respondit.

EXERCISE 98. Page 160.

Chabrias Athenas rediit, neque ibi diutius moratus est,
quàm fuit necesse. Non enim libenter erat ante oculos
civium suorum, quod et vivebat laute et indulgebat sibi
liberalius quàm ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere.

EXERCISE 99. Page 161.

Ursus gloriabatur se animalium omnium humanissimum
esse. 'Hominum,' inquit, 'adeo sum diligens, ut ne mor-
tuorum quidem cadavera libenter tangam.' Quod quum
audivisset* vulpes ridens, 'Utinam mortuos,' inquit,
'edas, non vivos!'

EXERCISE 100. Page 161.

In amicis eligendis quærendi sunt ii qui constantiâ et
virtute præditi sunt. Non omnes amici digni sunt ami-
citiâ; atque auctores monent ne amicitias facilius jungamus.
Fuerunt quibus inimici nocere non potuerint; potuerunt
autem amici. Pœta quidam monet ut hamis ferreis nosmet
ipsos jungamus iis amicis quos veros esse cognoverimus.
Cui monenti parendum est.

EXERCISE 101. Page 161.

Antisthènes discipulos hortabatur ut philosophiæ operam
darent. Pauci obtemperabant. Itaque, iratus dimisit
omnes. Inter hos Diogènes erat. Qui quum discendi
cupidine incensus ad Antisthènem ventitaret, nec dis-
cedere vellet, Antisthenes tandem minatus est se caput
ejus percussurum esse baculo, quod manu gestare solebat.
'Percute,' inquit Diogenes, 'si tibi ita placet. Non tam
durum baculum invenies, quo me abigere possis.'

* Or, 'Quibus auditis,' Abl. Abs.

EXERCISE 102. Page 162.

Leo caprum in summâ rupe ambulante monuit ut in pratum descenderet. Cui respondit caper, 'Non is sum qui voluptatem salutî * præponam.'

EXERCISE 103. Page 162.

Cornix laqueo capta Apollinem orabat, promisit-que se tura ei daturam esse. Ab Apolline liberata fidem fefellit. Postea, laqueo iterum capta, beneficiorum præteritorum immemor, Apolline neglecto, Mercurium orabat. Cui Mercurius, 'O turpissima,' inquit, 'tibi nullo modo possum credere, quæ patronum priorem fefelleris.'

EXERCISE 104. Page 162.

In eodem prato pascebantur anseres et grues. Adveniente domino, grues facile avolaverunt; sed anseres, impediti corporis gravitate, capti sunt.

EXERCISE 105. Page 162.

Pueri quidam, prope paludem ludentes, ranas in aquâ natantes lapidibus petebant. Qui quum plurimas occidissent, rana quædam, capite ex aquâ sublato, 'Desinite, precor,' inquit; 'ludus iste vester nobis exitio est.'

EXERCISE 106. Page 163.

Athenienses Chium insulam oppugnabant. Chabrias, dum portum intrare studet, ipse sibi perniciiei fuit. Quum enim eo penetrâset, ceteræ naves non sunt secutæ. Mox navis ejus rostro percussa cœpit sidere. Nautæ, quod suberat classis Atheniensium quæ natautes exciperet, sese in mare dejecerunt. At ille perire maluit quàm, armis abjectis, navem relinquere in qua fuerat vectus.

* Or, 'dulcia tutis,' lit. 'pleasant things to safe things' (75).

EXERCISE 107. Page 163.

Diogenes philosophus ubique secum ferre solebat poculum ligneum, quo aquam e fonte aut fluvio hauriret. Sed quum puerum quondam manibus aquam haurientem videret, tum poculum abiecit. 'Apāge,' inquit; 'carere te possum.'

EXERCISE 108. Page 163.

Cenâ relictâ exierat dominus. Quo absente, apertis foribus, canis in domum cucurrit, et quum in mensam insiluisse cibum edere cœpit. At subito redeunte domino canis in vicos aufūgit. Quem quum persequeretur dominus, omnes ridentes dixerunt stultum fuisse hominem qui fores apertas reliquisset.

EXERCISE 109. Page 164.

Vulpes esuriens gallum veterem in summâ quercu sedentem vidit. 'Amice,' inquit vulpes, 'ego, quæ tibi inimica eram, nunc sum amica. Vēni ut pacem inter omnia animalia tibi nuntiem. Descendere te oportet, ut amplexus jungamus.' 'Mira quidem nuntias,' respondit gallus. 'Equidem nunquam speravi me tam jucunda auditurum esse; video autem duo canes huc festinantes, ut me de pace communi certiores faciant. Paulisper moratus descendam, ut omnes inter nos amplectamur.' Quibus auditis, (or, quæ quum audivisset,) vulpes summa celeritate fūgit. Canes enim magnæ formidini sunt vulpibus.

EXERCISE 110. Page 164.

Braminius quidam, quum votum vellet solvere, domo profectus est ut ovem emēret. In eodem vico forte habitabant tres veteratores, homines perditissimi, quorum primus, Braminio occurrens, 'Est mihi,' inquit, 'ovis ad immolandum aptissima. Vis-ne eam emēre?' Tum, aperto sacco, canem cæcum, lævem, turpissimum aspectu

extraxit. 'Quid?' respondit Braminius, 'num tu canem istum ovem appellas.' 'Ego vero,' inquit: 'peream, nisi ovis est velleris mollissimi et carnis optimæ.' 'Amice,' inquit Braminius, 'aut ego cæcus sum, aut tu.'

EXERCISE 111. Page 165.

Dum ita inter se colloquuntur, accedit quidam e sociis. 'O factum bene!' exclamavit; 'talem ovem summâ diligentîâ quærebam. Quanti vis eam vendere?' Hic Braminius, 'O bone, cave,' inquit: 'non ovem vides, sed canem immundissimum.' 'O Bramini,' respondit ille, 'vereor ne aut ebrius sis, aut demens.'

EXERCISE 112. Page 165.

Tertio jam appropinquante, 'Hunc hominem interrogemus,' inquit Braminius, 'quale sit istud animal.' Assentientibus illis, 'O hospes,' inquit, 'quid tibi videtur hoc animal?' 'Mihi quidem,' respondit ille, 'ovis pinguissima esse videtur.' 'At si vera loquëris,' inquit Braminius, 'dubitari non potest quin ego mente sim captus.' Itaque veniam oravit ab eo qui canem portabat. Deinde canem, modio oryzae emptum, diis immolavit, qui irati morbo gravissimo eum affecerunt.

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Protocol
between
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Sing.					
Nom.	ὁ λόγος	ἡ νήσος	τὸ ζυγόν	ὁ νόσος νοῦς	τὸ ὀστέον ὀστούν
Voc.	λόγε	νήσε	ζυγόν	νόε νοῦ	ὀστέον ὀστούν
Acc.	λόγον	νήσον	ζυγόν	νόον νοῦν	ὀστέον ὀστούν
Gen.	λόγου	νήσου	ζυγοῦ	νόου νοῦ	ὀστέου ὀστοῦ
Dat.	λόγῳ	νήσῳ	ζυγῷ	νόῳ νῷ	ὀστέῳ ὀστώ
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Gen.	λόγων	νήσων	ζυγῶν	νόων νῶν	ὀστέων ὀστῶν
Dat.	λόγοις	νήσοις	ζυγοῖς	νόοις νοῖς	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς

EXAMPLES.

SIMPLE.—ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, *man*; οἶκος, ὁ, *house*; ξύλον, τό, *wood*.

CONTR.—πλοῦς, ὁ, *voyage*; κανοῦν, τό, *basket*.

Obs. 1. In the neuters, nom., acc., and voc. are always the same; and in the plural these cases always end in *a*. The contraction of ὀστέα into ὀστᾶ is irregular, cp. 11.

Obs. 2. The following words are feminine :—ὀδός, *way*; νήσος, *island*; νόσος, *disease*; δρόσος, *dew*; σποδός, *ashes*; ψήφος, *pebble*; ἄμπελος, *vine*; γνάθος, *jaw*; ἡπειρος, *continent*; and some others.

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trace of anything artificial, except perhaps in the orators: and even there the art is shown as much in the *extreme naturalness* of the order as in anything else.

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[INTRODUCTION TO GREEK PROSE—SIDGWICK. See p. 26.]

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ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES.

Verb in the Indicative with Relative words:

Ex. Caesar, qui Gallos vicit, dux fortissimus erat.

Caesar, who conquered the Gauls, was a very brave general.

The Adjectival clause, *qui Gallos vicit*, takes the place of an adjective, describing Caesar.

Rule for the agreement of the Relative.—The Relative agrees with the Substantive it describes in Number, Gender, and Person; in Case it agrees with its own clause.

If *since, although, in order that, such that*, is understood in the Relative, the Verb will be in the Subjunctive.

Ex. Legatos misit, qui pacem peterent.

He sent ambassadors who (=in order that they) should ask for peace.

Exercise 151.

Once (when) travelling through Germany I saw a very wonderful thing in an inn. After supper the landlord placed on the floor a large dish of soup. Then with a loud voice he summoned a dog, a cat, an old raven, and a very large rat, *who had a bell hung from its neck*. These four animals approached the dish and devoured the soup *which was in the dish*, nor did they disturb each other. Then the dog, the cat, and the rat, lay before the fire, but the raven walked *about* the room.

who had a bell hung from its neck, *adjectival clause qualifying the word 'rat.'* which was in the dish, *adjectival clause qualifying 'soup.'* about, *per.*

117

THE DOLPHINS.

82. Κοίρανος ὁ Μιλήσιος ἀλιέας τινὰς εἶδε ποτε, δελφίνα τῷ δικτύῳ λαβόντας, καὶ μέλλοντας αὐτὸν κατακόψειν. πρὸς-ελθὼν οὖν τούτοις ἀργύριον ἐ-δίδου, καὶ πριάμενος τὸν δελφίνα ἀφ-ῆκεν αὐτὸν πάλιν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πλοῦν ποιούμενος ὁ Κοίρανος ναυαγία ἐ-χρήσατο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι πάντες ἀπ-ε-πνίγησαν· τὸν δὲ Κοίρανον δελφὶς ἀπροσδοκῆτως παρα-γενόμενος ἔ-σωσε. γηράσας δὲ ὕστερον ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδι ἐ-τελεύτησεν. ἡ δὲ ἐκφορά αὐτοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ αἰγιαλῷ κατὰ τύχην ἐ-γένετο. ἐ-φάνη οὖν ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ πλῆθος πολὺ δελφίνων ἐν τῷ λιμένι, συνακολουθούντων τοῖς τὸν νεκρὸν ἐκ-φέρουσιν, ὥσεί συν-ἐκ-φεροντων αὐτὸν, καὶ συγ-κλαιόντων.

THE BELL-TOWER.

83. ἦν ποτε ἐν πόλει τινὶ κώδων ἐν πύργῳ ἀνακρεμασθεῖς. νόμος δὲ ἐ-γένετο ἐκ παλαιοῦ τοῖς πολίταις τοὺς ἄδικόν τι παθόντας πρὸς-ιέναι ἐκείσε, καὶ τὸ σπάρτον ἐπι-σπᾶν, ὥστε τὸν κώδωνα κινούμενον ψοφεῖν. ἔπειτα δὲ ἔ-δει τοὺς ἄρχοντας συν-έρχεσθαι εὐθύς εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἀκούσαντας δικάζειν.

ἄνθρωπος δὲ τις τῶν πολιτῶν ἵππον ἔχων, τοῦτον οὐκ ἤθελε γηράσαντα τρέφειν, ἀλλὰ λύσας αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς φάτνης ἀπ-ῆλασεν. πλανώμενος οὖν ὁ ἵππος περὶ πᾶσαν τὴν πόλιν τέλος εἰς τὸν πύργον ἐφ-ίκετο. πρὸς-ελθὼν δὲ ἐνταῦθα πρὸς τὴν θύραν, καὶ τὸ σπάρτον ἰδὼν, ἤρξατο αὐτὸ τρώγειν διὰ λιμὸν, ὁ δὲ κώδων εὐθύς ἐ-ψόφησεν.

84. συν-αθροισθέντες τοῖνυν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον οἱ ἄρχοντες ἐ-κέλευον τὸν ἀδικηθέντα παρ-ιέναι κατὰ τὸν

CLEARCHUS IN COLLUSION WITH CYRUS. [Bk. I. CH. III.]

Misled by the absence of allusion to any intention of going against the king, the soldiers applaud. Clearchus' understanding with Cyrus.

7. Ταῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται, οἳ τε αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, ὅτι οὐ φαίη⁶³ παρὰ βασιλέα πορεύεσθαι, ἐπήνεσαν· παρὰ δὲ Ξενίου καὶ Πασίωνος πλείους ἢ δισχίλιοι λαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο παρὰ Κλεάρχῳ. 8. Κύρος δὲ τούτοις¹⁹ ἀπορῶν τε καὶ λυπούμενος μετεπέμπετο τὸν Κλέαρχον· ὁ δὲ ἰέναι μὲν οὐκ ἤθελε, λάθρᾳ δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν²⁶ πέμπων αὐτῷ ἄγγελον ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν ὥς καταστησομένων τούτων^{27, 28} εἰς τὸ δέον μεταπέμπεσθαι δ' ἐκέλευεν αὐτόν· αὐτὸς δ' οὐκ ἔφη ἰέναι. 9. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συναγαγὼν τοὺς θ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς προσελθόντας αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων²¹ τὸν βουλόμενον ἔλεξε τοιάδε·

Clearchus' second speech. 'Plainly the connexion between us and Cyrus is broken off; I am ashamed to face him, for I fear lest he should punish my breach of faith. Indeed we had all better look out for some way of escape, for Cyrus is a stern foe, and has a large force encamped at our side.'

“Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν δὴ Κύρου⁸ δῆλον ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὥσπερ τὰ ἡμέτερα πρὸς ἐκείνον· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμεῖς ἐκείνου ἔτι στρατιῶται, ἐπεὶ γε⁵¹ οὐ συνεπόμεθα αὐτῷ, οὔτε ἐκείνος ἔτι ἡμῖν μισθοδότης· ὅτι μέντοι ἀδικεῖσθαι⁴² νομίζει ὑφ' ἡμῶν, οἶδα· 10. ὥστε καὶ μεταπεμπομένου αὐτοῦ²⁷ οὐκ ἐθέλω⁴⁹ ἔλθειν, τὸ μὲν μέγιστον,¹⁴ αἰσχυρόμενος, ὅτι σύννοδα ἐμαντῷ πάντα ἐψευσμένος^{9, 43} αὐτόν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ δεδιώς, μὴ λαβὼν με δίκην ἐπιθῇ⁴³ ὧν^{9, 12} νομίζει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἡδικῆσθαι. 11. Ἐμοὶ οὖν δοκεῖ οὐχ ὥρα^{43, 46} εἶναι ἡμῖν καθεύδειν, οὐδ' ἀμελεῖν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,²³ ἀλλὰ βουλευέσθαι, ὃ τι χρῆ⁴⁵ ποιεῖν ἐκ τούτων. Καὶ ἔως γε μένομεν⁵² αὐτοῦ, σκεπτέον⁵¹ μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὅπως ἀσφαλέστατα μενούμεν·⁵⁰ εἰ τε ἤδη δοκεῖ ἀπιέναι, ὅπως ἀσφαλέστατα ἀπιμεν, καὶ ὅπως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐξομεν· ἀνευ γὰρ τούτων οὔτε στρατηγοῦ²¹ οὔτε ἰδιώτου ὄφελος οὐδέν. 12. Ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ πολλοῦ²⁶ μὲν ἀξίος φίλος, εἰ ἂν φίλος ᾖ,⁴⁸ χαλεπώτατος δ' ἐχθρὸς, φῖ ἂν πολέμιος ᾖ·

[XENOPHON'S ANABASIS OF CYRUS—TAYLOR. See p. 30.]

III. 7-16]

ANABASIS OF CYRUS, BOOK I.

ἀλέξασθαι is not the usual Attic form of the aorist of ἀλέξω, but has here the strongest MS. authority.

7. παρὰ βασιλείᾳ] To the king's court; ἐπὶ, which would imply hostility, seems purposely avoided. The effect of the speech is plain. Clearchus is not personally popular, but his declaration, that he is not going this long march inland in a strange country, at once brings over some even of Xenias' men, who probably knew what the march was. Ep. i. 1. 2.

8. τοῦτων] Neuter; that things would right themselves.

9. τὰ μὲν δὴ Κύρου] Cyrus' relations to us must vary with our relation to him. Note the cleverness with which the different points in this speech are put:—1. Of course our pay ceases, and we are thrown on our own resources: 2. we are the aggressors; I cannot face Cyrus, because I know I am treating him shabbily: 3. we shall require all our vigilance to guard our own safety: 4. we cannot neglect the strong force which Cyrus has, and which is sufficient to crush us, for he will be no relenting foe, if foe we make him, and he is close at our doors.

11. ἡδῆ] At once.

τούτων] i.e. τῶν ἐπιτηδίων.

12. ἐχθρὸς] Note the difference between ἐχθρὸς and πόλεμος. A man may be at war with you without any personal feeling of enmity, but he, if he be your foe, will be a bitter and unrelenting one. Krüger quotes appropriately CURTIUS vii. 10. 8: 'Illi nunquam se inimicos ei, sed bello laceccitos hostes fuisse, respondent.'

13. ἀ ἐγγνωσκον] Like the γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι of the Athenian assembly.

γνώμης] Consent.

14. εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε] 'One went so far as to say.'

ἡ δὲ ἀγορὰ κ.τ.λ.] It is this that gives point to the recommendation to buy provisions; it reminds them that they could not even get them without Cyrus' permission.

διὰ φίλας τῆς χώρας] Note that φίλας is predicate. The presence of a guide from Cyrus might secure their being unmolested.

ὃν πολλοὺς κ.τ.λ.] Another insidious hint of danger.

It was the Greeks mainly who had plundered the country in reprisals for the loss of their comrades.

15. ὡς δὲ] i.e. ἕκαστος δὲ λεγέτω ὡς. The construction is changed from ὡς περὶ ὅσον, and a general positive word is understood from the negative μηδὲς.

16. ὅσπερ κ.τ.λ.] As if Cyrus would not want his ships to convey back

[XENOPHON'S ANABASIS OF CYRUS—TAYLOR. See p. 30.]

35-38]

The Ablative Singular.

11

LESSON 5.

The Ablative Singular.

35. The following are the *Ablative endings* of the five declensions in the Singular Number.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
-ā	-ō	-ē(-i)	-ū	-ē

Nouns which make Acc. in *-im*, and neuter nouns ending in *e*, *al*, *ar*, have Ablative in *-i*. For list of nouns and exceptions, see Appendix, IV.

The Ablative is formed in each declension by adding the *endings* according to the rule given in 15, 16, and 29.

36. The *most common* signs of the Latin Ablative case are *by*, *with*, *from*. There are, however, many other signs, *e.g.*, *at*, *in*, *for*, *of*, *than*, *upon*, which will be noticed hereafter.

37. The following Prepositions, governing the Ablative, are used with Substantives which signify *persons* or *living beings*; viz., *a* (or *ab* before a vowel), meaning *by*; *cum*, meaning *with* (=together with); and *a* (*ab*), *e* (or *ex* before a vowel), meaning *from* (Appendix, XXIII, β).

'*By*' is the proper sign of the Ablative of the *Agent* * or '*doer*,' whether a *person* or a *living being*. The *Agent* is never put in the Ablative without the Prep. *a* or *ab*.

'*With*' is the proper sign of the Ablative of the *Instrument*, or '*thing by means of which*' anything is done. The Ablative of the Instrument is put *without* a Preposition.

EXERCISE 5.

38.

Vocabulary 5.

brother,
exile,
labour,

frater,
exsul,
labor,

Gen. Pl.
fratRum.
exsulRum.
labōRum.

* Derived from *ago*, 'I do.'

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